

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 457.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1854.

[PRICE 6d.]



TEMPERANCE LINE of PACKETS from LONDON and LIVERPOOL to AUSTRALIA.—The following vessels are now loading in the East India Docks, and will be despatched with the strictest punctuality on the following dates:—

JANE GREENE, 800 tons burden, Captain STEVENS, for PORT PHILLIP and SYDNEY, August 5.

MARY GRAHAM, 800 tons burden, for ADELAIDE, August 25. JOHN BARROW, for PORT PHILLIP and SYDNEY, Sept. 15. From Liverpool, DERRY CASTLE, August 15.

Intending emigrants are invited to inspect the arrangements which are made for the especial comfort of passengers. The provisions are of a very superior kind. A total absence of sickness in vessels of this line has hitherto been the result of superior ventilation and the order that is secured by the regulations that are enforced. Baths and washhouses are erected on deck, and a library is supplied for the gratuitous use of all passengers. A prospectus, and the Hand-book for Emigrants may be obtained from Griffiths, Newcombe, and Co., 66, Gracechurch-street London, and 13, James-street, Liverpool.



TEMPERANCE LINE of PACKETS from LIVERPOOL to AUSTRALIA.—To sail August 15th, the fine, fast-sailing, new vessel DERRY CASTLE, A 1,200 tons burden. Has nine feet height between decks, and an unusual number of side ports. Will be fitted with every regard to the comfort of passengers. Has on board a library of 300 volumes for the gratuitous use of the passengers. Terms from £20 5s. to £26 10s. Apply to Griffiths, Newcombe, and Co., 66, Gracechurch-street, London, and 13, James-street, Liverpool.



ASSISTED EMIGRATION to AUSTRALIA by the TEMPERANCE LINE of PACKETS.—Passages to Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney, may be obtained by paying sums from £11 and upwards, and giving good security for the payment of the balance in England. Apply to Griffiths, Newcombe, and Co., 66, Gracechurch-street, London.

AUSTRALIA.—A Young Man, a Nonconformist Christian, about to sail for Australia, is desirous to meet with one or two individuals of a family, of similar principles, as Companions for the Voyage.—Address, H. E., Post-office, Leicester.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE. Apply to THOMAS PIDDUCK, Ironmonger, Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries.

WANTED, by a young Lady (a Member of the Society of Friends), who has had some experience in teaching, a situation as GOVERNESS in a Friend's family or school.—Address, Box 42, Post-office, Nottingham.

WANTED, a well educated, respectable Youth, as an APPRENTICE to an Operative Chemist, where he would have opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of his business.—Apply to WILLIAM GEDDES, Market-place, Oldham.

WANTED, a respectable, well educated Youth, as an APPRENTICE to the Corn, Flour, and Seed Trade. He will be treated as one of the Family. Premium moderate. Apply to T. HARRISON, Horse Market, Northampton.

WANTED, a SALESMAN, in a Gas Chandelier and French Shade Warehouse. Apply to B. WHEELER, Plumber, &c., Albert-street, Nottingham. References from last situation.

WANTED, an intelligent and devoted Christian, to labour among the poor,—holding cottage meetings, visiting from house to house, working ragged and industrial schools, &c. The guaranteed salary would not be large at first, but a really efficient Agent would find the committee anxious to recognise his worth. A competent man, possessing a small income, might find a very eligible sphere of labour.—Address, with real name, and the names of referees, Mr. F. DOBELL, Maidstone.

WANTED, an energetic Young Man, of good address, as TOWN TRAVELLER, and to make himself useful in the Warehouse. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the wholesale Grocery and Provision trades.—Apply, with reference and age, to EVANS and STAFFORD, Midland Cheese Warehouse, and Exchange Cellars, Leicester.

TO SURGEONS, INSTRUMENT MAKERS, and CUTLERS.—Wanted, an EFFICIENT ASSISTANT in the above business, also an IMPROVER.—Address, Mr. COXETER, 23, Grafton-street East, Tottenham-court-road, London.

FOR SALE, THREE HOUSES (two shops and one private house), in the principal thoroughfare of Bermondsey. For further particulars, apply to Mr. ABBOTT, No. 26, Bedford-row, London.

MR. MECCHI wishes it to be clearly understood that he CHARGES the SAME PRICES at the CRYSTAL PALACE as at Leadenhall-street; that his manufactures are varied to suit all classes. For instance, Dressing-cases at 25s., or at £150; Penknives at 1s. or 21s.; Tooth-brushes at 1d., or at 2s.; each article being good of its sort. Mr. Mecchi's assistants at the Crystal Palace will attend constantly to receive orders and dispose of his manufactures there.—4, Leadenhall-street, June 20.

WINDMILL-STREET CHAPEL, GRAVESEND.—On WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9th. The Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, of the Weigh-House Chapel, London, is expected to Preach at the above place of worship. Divine service to commence at Seven o'clock. After the service a Collection will be made towards the defrayment of the expense of recent repairs of the building. The attendance and aid of Christian friends is respectfully solicited. August 1, 1854.

INDEPENDENT CHURCH, GRAFTON STREET, FITZROY SQUARE.—On SUNDAY next, AUGUST 6th, the Rev. THOMAS T. LYNCH is expected to resume Preaching (after a short vacation). The Morning Sermon will be on "Girding ourselves anew." The Evening Sermons for August will be on some familiar religious words, and their import, namely:—

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|----------|----------------|
| August 6 | On Conversion. |
| " 13 | " Profession. |
| " 20 | " Holiness. |
| " 27 | " Salvation. |

The Services begin at Eleven, and half-past Six o'clock.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, COMMERCIAL-STREET, WHITECHAPEL.—The FOUNDATION STONE of the New Chapel, to be erected for the Baptist Church, now meeting in Little Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, will be laid on FRIDAY, the 11th of AUGUST, 1854, at Three p.m., by S. M. PETO, Esq., M.P. An ADDRESS will be delivered on the Ground by the Rev. J. H. HINTON, A.M. A MEETING will be held in the evening at the LONDON TAVERN, D. W. WIRE, Esq., Alderman, is expected to preside, and several ministers have engaged to attend. Tea and Coffee will be on the table at five o'clock. Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, may be had at the Vestry in Little Prescot-street; the Mission House, Moorgate-street; at the London Tavern.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING. A GRANT OF THE "STIRLING TRACTS" AND "BRITISH MESSENGERS."

The Subscriber begs to inform Ministers and others who may be engaged in Preaching the Gospel in the Open-air, that he will give, on application, in parcels of 500 each, as many as ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TRACTS. One of such parcels will be forwarded by Post to any address, on receipt of twelve Postage-stamps, as postage. Also will be given, FIVE THOUSAND COPIES of the BRITISH MESSENGER, in packets of thirty-two, on receipt of Twelve Penny Stamps as postage. Tract Depot, Stirling, N.B., PETER DRUMMOND. July 20, 1854.

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—The SIXTH ANNUAL ELECTION of Members of the Council of this Association will take place at the Office, on MONDAY, the 14th, TUESDAY, the 15th, and WEDNESDAY the 16th of AUGUST, between the hours of Ten o'clock A.M., and Six o'clock P.M.

The Members of the Association who shall have become Subscribers on or before the 24th of July, are therefore individually or in association to send to the Office, addressed to the Hon. Sec. JOHN REVANS, Esq., signed lists of persons as candidates, being members, and resident within 20 miles of London, with the signatures of the members recommending such candidates.

Every information connected with the Election can be obtained by members on application at the Office, and on production of their subscription receipts. By order of the Council, JOSHUA WALMSLEY, President.

2, Duke-street, Adelphi, 26th July, 1854.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The distinctive features of this Association are—That all Education should be religious, but, at the same time, so free from Sectarian influence as to secure the sympathy and co-operation of all denominations of Evangelical Christians; and that the State, being incompetent to give such an Education to the people, should not interfere in the matter, but leave it entirely to Voluntary effort.

THE COMMITTEE having obtained ELIGIBLE APPOINTMENTS for those Pupils who have recently completed their course of study, have now a few VACANCIES in their Normal School for YOUNG MEN desirous of qualifying themselves for SCHOOLMASTERS.

The term of instruction is Twelve months; and the Course comprises, in addition to the usual routine of a sound English Education, Latin, Natural Philosophy, Biblical Studies, Singing, Drawing, and School Practice.

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JOSEPH BARRETT, }

7, Walworth-place, Walworth.

TO MINISTERS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, and OTHERS.—The Oxford Mixed Doeskin Trousers, price 21s. The Striated Cloth Vest, 10s. 6d.; Cassock ditto, 12s.; the Clerical Frock Coat, £3 3s.; Dress Coat, £2 15s. S. BATTAM, Coat and Trousers Maker, 160, Tottenham-court-road, four doors south of Shoobred and Co.'s. Patterns of materials and directions for measuring, sent free per post.

NOTICE.—BERDOE'S VENTILATING WATERPROOF LIGHT OVER-COATS resist any amount of rain without confining perspiration, the fatal objection to all other waterproofs, air tight materials being unfit and dangerous for clothing; being free from vulgar singularity, are adapted for general use, equally as for rainy weather. Price 45s. and 50s. A large stock for selection, also of Capes, Shooting Jackets, Ladies' Mantles, Habits, &c.

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A YOUNG LADY, who has had several years experience in Teaching, is desirous of obtaining a situation as GOVERNESS, either in a family or school. She can undertake tuition in English, with the solid rudiments of French, German, and music.—Address, B. B., Post-office, Reading, Berkshire.

SOUTH CLIFF, SCARBOROUGH.—Mrs. BACKHOUSE will receive Six Pupils, for Private First-class Education. References:—Revs. Dr. Vaughan, Manchester; Dr. Brown, Cheltenham; T. R. Barker, Spring Hill College, Birmingham; and J. Burder, M.A., Bristol; T. Barnes, Esq., M.P.; P. Martin, Esq., J. P., Bolton; &c. &c.

PERRY-HILL HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT, SYDENHAM.—Conducted by Mrs. J. W. TODD. The entire arrangements of this establishment are such as enable the Principal to confidently offer every scholastic advantage.

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The next Term will commence August 1st.

FOURTH ANNUAL DEMONSTRATION of the LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

ORATIONS BY JOHN B. GOUGH,

As follows:—

Thursday, August 3rd,

STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch. Admission to the Boxes, 1s. 6d.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

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FINSBURY CHAPEL (Rev. Dr. Fletcher's). Admission, by Tickets, 6d. and 1s. each.

Tuesday, August 8th,

MARYLEBONE THEATRE, New Church-street, Paddington. Admission—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

Wednesday, August 9th,

MUSIC HALL, Store-street, Bedford-square. Admission, 1s. and 2s.

Chair to be taken each evening at Eight o'clock. Doors Open at Seven o'clock.

Thursday, August 10th,

A PUBLIC BREAKFAST,

In the KING WILLIAM-STREET ROOMS, Charing-cross.

Tickets 2s. each. After which a FRIENDLY CONFERENCE in the same Rooms.

On the Evening of the same day,

A Meeting in EXETER HALL. Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock, by the Rev. WILLIAM REID, of Edinburgh; and Addresses will be delivered by JOSEPH BORMOND, Dr. F. R. LEES, and JOHN B. GOUGH. Admission by Tickets, 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d. each.

THE ANNUAL SERMON

will be preached on Sunday, 13th August, by Rev. WILLIAM REID, at the POULTRY CHAPEL, Cheapside.

FOURTH ANNUAL FETE

in the ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, on MONDAY, AUGUST 14th, when Mr. GOUGH and other Speakers will be present.

TO MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Mr. Gough will deliver an Address at the SURREY CHAPEL, next Sunday Afternoon, after Divine Worship, conducted by the Pastor. Christian Professors who are not total abstinents are especially invited. Service to commence at Three o'clock.

W. TWEEDE, } Hon. Secs.
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LECTURES on CHEMISTRY, illustrated with numerous experiments, may be obtained on moderate terms of Mr. T. A. SMITH, 244, Blackfriars-road, London.

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Chief Office—19, MOORGATE-STREET, London.—The Directors of this Company have much pleasure in informing their Clients and the Public, that they have opened Branch Offices at 8, Newhall-street, BIRMINGHAM; Albion Chambers, BOSTON; 84, Lord-street, LIVERPOOL; 65, King-street, MANCHESTER; 1, Dean-street, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE; 7, Alter Wandersheim, HAMBURG; and 90, Queen-street, PORTSEA. Intending assurers should send for a copy of the last year's report.

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Choice Mocha Coffee, rich and mellow, of great strength, 1s. 4d. per lb.; very excellent Plantation Ceylon, 1s. per lb. All the above Coffees packed in Tin Canisters, fresh and warm from the Mill.

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Manufacture, 228, Piccadilly, London.

WHO WILL AID?—PORTLAND TOWN RAGGED and INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

During the past year the business of the schools has been carried on with zeal and vigour. In the last year's report, it was stated that the Boys' School was opened for general instruction on four evenings in the week. The Committee have recently arranged whereby it shall be opened in future five evenings; the Girls' School was for three evenings, but in future to be as the Boys' School. Very many are the pleasing instances of the usefulness of the Institution which constantly came before the Committee and Managers. The last report that can be given of the good resulting from these schools will be found in the smallness of the number of the youths of the town taken into custody by the police compared with the number taken before this school existed, and the gradual diminution of the number is very pleasing. The late Superintendent of the School has been furnished with a statement of the number of lads charged by the police of Portland-town during the last five years. The statement is as follows:—

Statement made by the Portland Town Police to the Superintendent of the Portland Town Ragged Schools:—

| The number of lads charged by the Portland Town Police. | In the year |
|---|-------------|
| 239 | 1849* |
| 109 | 1850 |
| 89 | 1851 |
| 69 | 1852 |
| 39 | 1853 |

Thus, in the short space of five years, the Committee, by their labours, in connexion with other efforts, have been enabled to reduce the number of committals from 239 to 39. Surely this is an object achieved for which the Committee have reason to be very thankful that the school has thus been the instrument of a moral atmosphere pervading the neighbourhood. The Committee have much pleasure in announcing that several lads have obtained situations from the school, and they are not aware of any one instance in which they have misconducted themselves, or given occasion for regret that they have been recommended. In previous reports, mention was made of a lad who had been imprisoned eleven times. He is now apprenticed to a tailor in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel, and regularly attends a Sunday-school and a place of worship, and is still manifesting that regard to the moral obligations of society which cheers your Committee in their honourable and praiseworthy exertions. Many pleasing incidents of this lad's gratitude might be mentioned, which would show how sincerely and devotedly attached he is to all who were the humble means (in God's hands) of plucking a brand from the eternal burning. It will be remembered that, in the last report, mention was made of the establishment of a class for employing boys in chopping and preparing firewood; and though your Committee have the satisfaction of knowing that by and through it many of the lads have been preserved, still they regret to find that it has entailed upon them a large additional outlay. They have found it necessary to pay a superintendent to attend, while the produce of the school has not been equal to the expenses. In addition to this, from the high price at which the wood has been during the past six months, they have been unable to compete with those establishments who employ large numbers of lads at a very small remuneration for their labour; it having been the desire of your Committee to pay fairly for the work done. The wood-chopping operations have unfortunately entailed a debt of £35 upon the School. The Committee are reluctant to abandon them, but feel that they are unable to meet the increase in the annual expenses fully to carry them out. The other industrial classes have been progressing. In the shoemaking class, the boys mend their own shoes and boots. In the tailor's class, they mend, and, in some instances, make their own clothes.—Receipts, £112; payments, £147; debt, £35.

An Appeal is made to the Christian public to remove this debt, which presses on the Committee.

Contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. J. G. Gent, Ragged School Union, 1, Exeter-hall; or by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. William A. Blake, 4, Southampton-row, New-road; and 19, Exeter-hall.

* In this year the Portland Town Ragged School was opened.

HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS

PATENT, for valuable and extraordinary improvements in the most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, Camp, Opera, Race-course, and Perspective Glasses, to know the distance of objects viewed through them—of great importance to the Army, Navy, and others.—Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, (opposite the Royal Hotel.) These Telescopes possess such extraordinary powers that some, three inches and a-half, with an extra eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's Moons, Saturn's Ring, and the double Stars. With the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three miles and a-half distant, and an object from sixteen to twenty miles; they supersede every other kind for the Waistcoat-pocket, and are of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers accordingly. The Royal Exhibition, 1851.—Small glass for the Waistcoat-pocket. A valuable newly-invented very small powerful Waistcoat-pocket glass, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known a mile-and-a-half distant; they answer every purpose on the Race-course, at the Opera-houses, country scenery and ships are clearly seen at twelve or fourteen miles; they are invaluable for Shooting, Deer Stalking, Yachting, to Sportsmen, Gentlemen, Gamekeepers, and Tourists. Camp, Race-course, and Perspective Glasses with wonderful powers: an object can be clearly seen from ten to twelve miles distant. Newly-invented Spectacles, immediately they are placed before extremely imperfect vision, every object becomes clear and distinct, the most aged, defective sight is brought to its youthful, natural, and original state.

DEAFNESS.—NEW DISCOVERY.—The ORGANIC VIBRA-TOR, an extraordinary powerful, small, newly-invented instrument for deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass anything of the kind that has been, or probably ever can be produced. Being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible; it enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies: the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the ears is entirely removed; and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired.—39, ALBEMARLE-STREET, PICCADILLY. Observe, opposite the York Hotel.

CHING'S WORM-DESTROYING

LOZENGES have for Sixty Years held a distinguished reputation, and are still and increasingly patronised by the highest names in rank, respectability, and science, from a personal knowledge of their utility in their own families.

It is a fact, established by the annual Bills of Mortality, that one-half of the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of age, and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the stomach and bowels which produces the generation of worms.

The symptoms usually are loss of appetite, a paleness of colour of the face, emaciated and irregular state of the bowels, attended with violent pain. They bring on convulsions; they affect the growth of the body; and they prove fatal by ending in a consumption or decay.

As a certain restorer of Infantine health, in this critical state, "Ching's Worm-Destroying Lozenges" have long been known and esteemed: mild and safe in their operation, suited to every stage of this period of life, and infallible in their effect, their excellence can be gratefully testified to by many fond and anxious mothers who have successfully had recourse to them.

As an OPENING MEDICINE in Spring and Summer, for Adults as well as for Children, and for fullness in the stomach and bowels, and Convulsions, although worms may not exist, it is allowed to be superior to every other.

CHING'S WORM-DESTROYING LOZENGES are peculiarly adapted and recommended for exportation to the EAST and WEST INDIES and warm climates generally, as their virtue remains unimpaired by time.

Sold in packets at 1s. 1d., and boxes at 2s. 9d. each, by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard, London; also by Sangar, 160 Oxford-street; and most respectable chemists.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 457.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1854.

[PRICE 6d.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE CHURCH-RATE WAR.

"Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more."—Henry V.

THE appearance in our present number of several items of intelligence anent that bulwark of the peerage and monarchy, the Church-rate, suggests to us the desirableness of giving utterance at once to thoughts which have been uppermost ever since the debate on the second reading of Sir William Clay's Bill.

It is important that the opponents of ecclesiastical taxation should understand, what is clear enough to those on the other side, viz.—that the question has been put into a new shape by the occurrences of this session, and that as the Braintree decision untied the hands of Dissenters in the parish vestry, the late divisions and debates have hastened a decisive struggle in Parliament. The class described by *The Times* as "Church-rate Church-of-England men" had, at the commencement of the session, no idea of serious danger in that quarter. But they are quite conscious of the real state of the case now. The appointment by convocation of a committee for the consideration of the subject, and leaders and letters in church journals—of which we have several now before us—indicate a conviction that this embodiment of the Establishment principle "is in a very perilous state." "Not only," say they, "have Ministers undertaken to introduce a fresh measure upon the subject, but in the late debates some of the professed champions of the National Church have, so far as in them lies, surrendered her claims." "To your tents, O Israel!" is, indeed, a very natural cry when Lord John Russell, instead of showing a willingness to come to terms, hoists the flag of "No surrender," which every one sees he will have to haul down, and Mr. Gladstone cleverly opens a door of escape, which will at any time enable him to leave the Church-rate sticklers in the lurch. The former, with dogged logic, cleaves to what is most objected to because the same plea may be urged against something else which has not yet had concentrated upon it the same amount of popular opposition. And it must be admitted that his lordship represents a considerable party out-of-doors.

But our Chancellor of the Exchequer does not profess to be so logical or so far-seeing. On the contrary, he deals with the Church-tax as he is wont to do with assailed imposts in his own department, politely conceding all our principles that he may with a better grace insist that the time is not yet come for practically applying them. He sees that the levying of ecclesiastical imposts in the large towns is hopeless, and therefore cheerfully consents to confirm by statute the popular decision. But he suggests—quite blandly and furtively it is true—that they will continue to be submitted to in the smaller, and especially in the rural parishes, and affects to believe that hostility to Church-rates indicates only functional derangement and not organic disease in the body politic. And so, with a curiously inquiring glance at the Ministerial-opposition benches behind him, he sketches out, in the faintest lines, a scheme for perpetuating whenever it is practicable, what he allows to be open to "irresistible" objection where such perpetuation is out of the question.

Perhaps, on the whole, it must be conceded that Mr. Gladstone adroitly met the difficulties of his position in thus speaking for a Government unprepared to carry out his own convictions, and in thus hinting to his constituents that they really must not expect him to support the doomed law much longer. But whatever the motives which may have guided him as a tactician, his speech may fairly be regarded as a challenge to the anti-church-rate party to strike harder, and to strike everywhere, if they would carry their point. Make it clear, he, in effect, says, that in country as well as town parishes, consciences are oppressed by the present mode of paying for church repairs and for conducting Divine service—multiply those scenes of parochial strife which have been witnessed with increasing frequency for the last twelve months—convince the dullest among the dull, that the Church is gaining nothing and will lose everything by continued exposure to opprobrium and defeat, and then I shall be sufficiently armed against the assaults of the infatuated zealots of my own party, and will, for the Church's own sake, throw my weight into the scale of "total abolition."

Well! since it must be so, we will gaily pick up the champion's glove. The prospect is not, it is true, an inviting one in all respects. To set parishioners against each other, in hostile battalions, is not a pleasant work; nor will those who have hitherto felt themselves justified in merely watching the fray, very cheerfully rush into it themselves. We are sure that Dissenters would have preferred some other mode of terminating this ecclesiastical war than by carrying it into our now quiet villages and hamlets. Hitherto, they have usually only contested Church-rates where there has been a probability of doing so successfully, and with the idea that the public opinion, expressed in populous districts, would be regarded as representing the prevailing sentiment of the country. But Mr. Gladstone having pointedly insisted that "silence gives consent," there must no longer be silence anywhere, and the protests which have hitherto been made only in particular localities, must be made wherever Nonconformity exists, and has the power to give any expression to its views. Henceforth there must be opposition to the hateful tax for opposition's sake, and in order to cut the ground from beneath those who now point to the parishes where as yet discontent has not been manifested at the poll, however loudly it may be expressed in the parish or in the parlour.

"Under which King, Bezonian? speak or die!"

Is the appeal now made to rural and quiet-loving Dissenters, and on their response will depend the length, if not the mode, of terminating the struggle.

Under such circumstances the committee of the *Society for the Liberation of Religion from State-Patronage and Control*, have, we think, acted wisely in resolving immediately to prepare for the re-introduction of the Church-rate Abolition Bill next session, and to do so by affording facilities to those who are invited to resist the making of rates in their own parishes. We are sure that the legal publication, which the circular inserted elsewhere announces, that they have in preparation, will be received with avidity by those who have heretofore been crippled by inability to meet the supporters of Church-rates with legal as well as argumentative weapons. These last have usually a staff of officials, and professional means at their command, which frequently enable them to defeat, by the shifts of lawyer-craft, those who are invulnerable in the arena of debate. We have already seen, in the tortuous windings of the Braintree case, how easily the law can be dragged in to do the worst work of the Church; and we have lately met with some efforts of clerical ingenuity which show a determination to uphold Church-rates by foul means, where fair means have proved unavailing. Whatever legal safeguards parishioners possess—and it is, after all, not easy to make a Church-rate which shall be legally impregnable—should be within their knowledge, and they be prepared to fall back upon them with promptitude and firmness.

Let us add, however, that our present counsel is

not given in forgetfulness of the higher aims which we have long endeavoured to commend to those whose policy it is our privilege to influence. We have never concealed, and do not now, our feeling that the Church-rate controversy is less important in itself than in the broad principles which it involves, and in the opportunities which it affords for commending those principles to the judgment of the community. Let, then, these opportunities be seized upon in a spirit stretching beyond the narrow area of a paltry parish rate, and with a desire to convince Churchmen that a reliance on the principles of Christian willinghood is the "more excellent way," and that Church-rates may be surrendered all the more complacently from a consciousness that their abolition will pave the way for the abandonment of the entire ecclesiastical machinery of the State.

CHURCH RATES.

We have been requested to give publicity to the following circular, which is about being issued by the committee of the *Society for the Liberation of Religion from State-patronage and control*. Its appearance in our columns will doubtless bring it under the notice of many who will be glad to afford the assistance asked for:—

2, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

DEAR SIR,—The bill for the entire abolition of Church-rates having been lost by only 27 votes in a House of 395 members, the committee wish to make timely preparation for its re-introduction next session.

The Government has again promised to bring in a measure of its own, but recent Ministerial declarations forbid the hope that it will be of a satisfactory character. Lord John Russell regards the tax as inseparably connected with the Church Establishment, and the Establishment with the peerage and monarchy. Mr. Gladstone, while admitting the objections urged against it to be "irresistible," would perpetuate it in small towns and rural parishes.

Public opinion, therefore, must be yet more emphatically expressed, in order to defeat a bad and to carry a good measure, and especially must the multiplication of Church-rate contests—irrespective of the prospect of immediate success—be made, to indicate that opposition to compulsory exactions for religious purposes exists, more or less, in every part of the country.

To facilitate action in this respect, the committee intend publishing additional tracts and handbills on the subject, and also to issue a work furnishing information as to the state of the law, and suggestions intended to guide those who are desirous of exercising their rights as vestrymen to put an end to Church-rates in their respective parishes. That this work may be as complete as possible, they will be much obliged by being made acquainted with such queries, facts, legal opinions, references to cases, and general suggestions, as the experience of individuals throughout the country may enable them to supply.

You are requested to communicate the contents of this circular to other friends in your neighbourhood, and to forward any reply you may have to give within a month from the present time.

I am, dear Sir, your's faithfully,

AUGUST 1st. J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

P.S.—As the committee keep a record of all the Church-rate contests which come to their knowledge, they will be glad to receive intelligence respecting any occurring in your district.

HOW TO MAKE A RATE BY A MINORITY.

A correspondent of the *English Churchman* "who has presided over a very turbulent vestry for the last twelve years," in a letter in a recent number of that journal undertakes to show "how my minority of six and myself carry a Church-rate."

SIR,—I feel that I have undertaken something very like writing a treatise on vestry law with regard to Church-rates; and that, although interesting to a "Devonshire Rector," it would, I fear, not be interesting to a majority of your readers. I will, however, as concisely as I can, show the "Rector" how my minority of six and myself carry a Church-rate.

Premising that I always take the chair and possess the key of the church within which the vestry is, I consult the two churchwardens as to the day and hour of holding the meeting. This agreed upon, the following notice is posted on the church door before Divine service, on Sunday morning, for a meeting to be held not sooner than the Thursday after it is posted:—

"Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the rated inhabitants of the parish of —, will be held in the vestry (or as the case may be) at — o'clock —, on the — day of —, 1854, for the purpose of levying a Church-rate upon the said parish (or inhabitants) to

defray the necessary expenses, of the office of churchwarden for the current (or ensuing) year. Dated this day of —, 1854. A. B., Rector. C. D., Churchwarden. E. F., Churchwarden. G. H., Overseer of the Poor."

Having taken the chair punctually, but allowing a little time for stragglers to come up, I proceed to read the notice (of which an exact copy should be in the chairman's pocket) to the meeting, and then call upon the senior churchwarden to state what amount of rate he thinks will be required for the purpose; he does so, and then either he, or some other ratepayer, proposes, and another seconds, a rate of say 2d. in the pound. Immediately, either the junior churchwarden, or some other ratepayer, proposes, and another seconds, an amendment of 3d. in the pound. I then request time to enable me to make a minute of the original motion, its proposer and seconder's name, and the like with regard to the amendment. All this must be done as simply as possible; the speechifying (if necessary) can come afterwards. I then ask if there is any other amendment to be proposed. If it is an amendment proposing a sum of money, not less than a farthing in the pound, I prepare to put it to the meeting. If it is an amendment for an adjournment I refuse to put it, because the meeting has no power to adjourn itself, and the chairman, who has the sole power to adjourn, must not do so to the interruption of the business upon which the ratepayers are then assembled. So, after a certain amount of declamation and personal invective, not always connected with the business in hand, my two other ratepayers (making up the six) request me to put the amendments to the meeting and let them go home to dinner. I then read the original motion and the amendments, and, of course, put the last amendment first. In the case of a vestry opposed to any Church-rate, the amendments, levying a farthing and threepence, will probably be lost on a show of hands, and then, remember, "Devonian Rector," the original motion is carried—you must not put that to the meeting. If, however, the farthing rate is carried, there is no help for it; but the same notice may be put up again next Sunday, and another farthing obtained, until enough is obtained. There is no necessity to commence collecting the rate until an adequate rate has been levied.

Upon a legal notice, for a legal object, and legal motions and amendments being put from the chair, I ground my assertion that a Church-rate may be carried in any parish. The notorious "Braintree case" has shown us the consequences of a chairman putting an irrelevant amendment, and the folly of a minority endeavouring to bind the majority in a meeting.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. T.

We had intended appending a note to this amusing production, but, in lieu of that, give a pithy and conclusive reply which has been furnished by another correspondent of the same journal. It is needless to say anything about the silliness of the dictum that a chairman "has the sole power to adjourn."

SIR,—Allow me to warn your readers in general, and "A Devonshire Rector" in particular, against being misled by a piece of exceedingly bad law contained in the letter of "F. T." in your last number, on the subject of carrying a Church-rate in vestry.

"F. T." describes very accurately the various legal steps of the process, until he comes to the real difficulty of the case—namely, the next step to be taken after all the proposed amendments have been rejected. "Then," says he, "remember, Devonian Rector, the original motion is carried—you must not put that to the meeting." There can be no question that this is wrong. It is quite true that the carrying of an amendment is, *ipse facto*, the rejection of the original motion; but it is both illogical and illegal to infer the converse, that the rejection of the amendments is a carrying of the original motion. It has now been expressly decided that a rate is not legal unless carried by a majority; and all "F. T.'s" ingenuity will never be able to overcome the very simple proposition, that a motion can never be carried which has never been "put to the meeting."

Yours, &c.,

A. D.

AN IRISH JUDGMENT ON ENGLISH DISSENT.

(From the *Scottish Press*.)

It is not every newspaper that has been baptised with a proper name. Against the Dublin *Sentinel* no such exception can be urged—he stands by the pure fountain of State endowment, believing, as he shoulders his musket, and paces in front of the ecclesiastical strong box, that he is guarding the very citadel of Protestantism. We would not even exchange his name for that of the "Cerberus" of Irish Orangeism, because Cerberus, three-headed monster as he was, was lulled asleep by the lyre of Orpheus, and Hercules dragged him from the infernal regions altogether when he went to redeem Alceste. But our *Sentinel* is beyond the reach of such wiles and wickedness; nor must the unclassical readers imagine we are doing injustice to one who dwells among the irrigated pastures and fleshpots of Irish endowments, when we liken, only to prefer, him to the grim guardian of the Styx. They forget that the Elysian fields lay only a little way off from the palace of Pluto, and the soft murmurings of Lethe might be heard on a summer's eve on the banks of the black Avernus. Contrasts are often near neighbours; and thus we appease the rising choler of the *Sentinel* for even the momentary thought that he might be called the "Cerberus."

The Protestantism of the *Sentinel* is of the brightest orange. It disdains compromise, is a stranger to fear, puts its trust in the *jus divinum* of a church by law established, and keeps its powder dry. It will throw a bone to Synod-of-Ulster Presbyterians, only because it considers rough bones to be perquisites to cooks (we mean allusion to Dr. Henry Cooke) and orthodox Dissenters, and it would kick the Catholics, only it is suspicious that the use of the pedal application might soil the patent polish of its dress boots. Such is the *Sentinel*, and such the *Sentinel's* Protestantism, and we have been careful to explain all this, because—to the shame of our country be it spoken—this journal we fear has not that extensive circulation in Scotland which its merits deserve. It has pleased the *Sentinel*,

then, to indite an article of two columns and a half, entitled, "Fatal Success of Dissent in England," in which he shows to his own entire satisfaction, that Dissent is only another name for ignorance, that Edward Miall, M.P., is the greatest booby and pretender alive, and that the Irish Church is the purest, strongest, most ancient, and will prove the most abiding of any form of State Churchism extant. The event which has led our Dublin contemporary to blow so blatant a blast at present, is the passing of the Oxford University Bill. Our ultra brother, singular to say, is in favour of the admission of Dissenters into Oxford, but this remarkable circumstance, he is forward to tell us, proceeds from a feeling of humanity and Christian charity. He finds Dissent imperfectly educated, and he believes that it would soon merge into the orthodox faith, if it only enjoyed the advantages of a thorough scholastic training, and its votaries mingled, even in the outer porch, with the enlightened young Churchmen of Oxford. No doubt, young Dissent, while yet on its way to orthodoxy and in a neophyte state, might underlie a momentary reaction as it found the Oxford abjuration of snobbery and the slow-coach school, and the adoption of "fast" principles, taking precedence of the Thirty-nine Articles, but this would probably arise from the early prejudices of its imperfect home education, where it had probably imbibed the vulgar notion of individually saying prayers and reading the Bible. That we may not be supposed to overstate or misrepresent the *Sentinel*, we shall present a bouquet or two, culled from a bed where every-thing rich and rare in illustrative floriculture is scattered with a profusion which knows no limit:—

As Irishmen we congratulate the English Church that Oxford has been legislatively induced to open its doors to Dissenters. This we say because we wish Dissenters well, and dislike Dissent. It is an ignorant and contemptible thing. A man of sense cannot open his eyes without seeing all nature and all society openmouthed against the system of trading in the Christian religion; and it is our conviction, confirmed by the experience of the University of Dublin, that of every hundred Dissenters admitted into Oxford, ninety-nine and nine-tenths will come out sound and decided Churchmen. Perhaps in a thousand there may be one staunch Independent who will, from matrimonial or some other circumstantial reasons, continue firm to the conventicle—there will not be more. We make our calculation upon the hypothesis that many Dissenters may become alumni of the venerable seat of learning referred to, an assumption, we admit, largely gratuitous. However, for argument sake making it, we really do believe that the result would be as we say. A liberal education alone is necessary to cause men to fling off with indignation the bonds and necessities resulting from an ignorant attachment to humanitarianism.

Now, this is hearty and discreet. What "humanitarianism" is, we do not pretend to know, or whether it refers to philology or human kind. But it seems to us, and we suggest it to our brother with all humility, that, if it be certain that ninety-nine out of every hundred Dissenters entering Oxford will come out Churchmen, it is within bounds of possibility that there may be a *per contra* of conversions; and that as there are now about as many Dissenters in England as Churchmen, notwithstanding the start was all against them, so the same heaven, entering the great English Universities, may in process of time affect the whole lump.

The *Sentinel*, not content with a general enunciation of the miserable condition, educationally and socially, of English Dissenters, descends to particulars, and illustrates his axiom by an instance:—

Take, for example, Mr. Miall, the Dissenting M.P. and editor of the *Nonconformist*; who does not see, that looks to see, in that individual the plainest evidence of want of adequate education? He affords a notable instance of the danger of cultivating the ratiocinative faculty at the expense of the other intellectual powers. That he is a creature of curious instincts we allow. That he can mischievously and ingeniously sophisticate we admit; but this sort of skill has little to do with large reasoning faculties, extensive information, and true wisdom. It is given to him as error is to heretics—"that they which are approved may be made manifest—not to attract but to warn; to repel and not to win."

Did the *Sentinel* only intimate it as a motive, springing up in his own heart, and possibly expending its force upon the sundry columns of matter now before us, when he wished Dissenters to get into Oxford because of the regenerating effects of the thing, we would have felt that our duty was as much reverently to admire his far-reaching penetration, as argumentatively to bow before him; but it seems this it was that induced the House of Lords too, with unexpected haste, to pass the bill. Sly rogues, they are; who would have supposed it?

The Lords (he says) have passed the Oxford Reform Bill, as the Commons did before them, in contempt of Dissent, convinced that full toleration would kill it in England as it has done in Ireland.

Mr. Miall had said, what most intelligent thinkers have said, that Maynooth and the Regium Donum stood between the Irish Church and destruction. Although, then, the *Sentinel* had already disposed of that gentleman as an ignorant, pragmatical puppy, the blood of our contemporary is so fired by the insinuation that he returns to the unfortunate member for Rochdale; and as it is not every day we are favoured with the views of Irish High Churchism on the article, "English Dissent," and the substantive form of that article, "English Dissenter," we may scarcely apologise for the length of our quotations:—

Now, for full blown absurdity, for stupid ignorance, for utterly contemptible folly, we think that we never read a passage so remarkable as this. Irish Protestants, behold Dissent! "The dissidence of Dissent," as Mr. Miall phrases it. Thank heavens our land of heroes is defiled by no such contemptible element. Toads or asps would sooner gender in the Irish soil than such a venomous and slimy little thing as this. That the late Sir Robert

Peel may have, in his perverse and crooked mind, imagined the endowment of Maynooth a possible defence of the Irish Church, we concede; because, poor creature! there was nothing too mean for him to contemplate; but that the Irish Church itself ever "contrived" the scheme, ever viewed the "small money payment" Maynooth receives as a barrier "between itself and its foes," and that it thus "subsidized an ally," this is a lie, like the father who beget it, purblind and foul, subtle and infamous. The Irish Church exerted all its power to prevent the conference of this detestable endowment, and an Irish clergyman—as the historical record of the protest made out of doors, and in London, at the time will show—did actually bring forward a plan that would have prevented the passing of the bill of 1845, but he was prevented from carrying it into operation by the intervention of English Dissenters! And every year, who are they who take the lead in raising their voice against the Maynooth endowment? Why, the members of the Irish Church! We would, utterly careless of consequences, annihilate the grant to-morrow, because its continuance is a sin against high Heaven, and believe that in so doing, we dip as little to destroy "an ally" of our Church as if we had squelched a toad or the *Nonconformist* newspaper.

Perhaps our readers might wish to hear our Irish contemporary give a religious turn to his discourse. No doubt the theme has by this time become exciting. He has worked himself up to the conviction, or down to the conclusion—hear it Scottish Liberals—ye who have been dwelling in the absurd belief that, if there was one State Church which, standing alone, would topple over in a day, it was the Irish Establishment!—he, this Irish scribe, has arrived at the belief—that his own is, of all Churches, the most unassailable:—

It is our profound conviction;—we do verily believe, that "the strongest and the most defensible embodiment of the State principle" is just the very identical "embodiment of it that is to be found in Ireland." It is firm as the everlasting hills. Let English "Dissenters and political Liberals," club their strength; let them join hands with the Irish Papists; let hell beneath and Anti-christ on earth combine together against the Irish Church, we fear them not. Why? Because the Lord our God is with us; because He that sitteth in the heavens doth laugh; because the Lord doth hold them in derision. Because, as the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so is the Lord round about the Irish Church, from henceforth even for ever! Such is the ground of our confidence, and we should require no other.

Besides his confidence in a higher arm, our readers will be curious to know on what mundane considerations a writer of so exalted distiches rests his faith in this remarkable Church of his. Positively, on that which, in the estimation of everybody else, would have been considered its weakness. Because, while in England and Scotland, Church property was handed over at the Reformation to men who had been Protestants, "in Ireland (he says) there was no forcible transfer of property to a different set of ecclesiastics; the very ecclesiastics who held the property conformed to the reformation, kept undisturbed possession of what their predecessors had held for thousands of years, and transmitted the property of their successors, without anything resembling transfer and violent constraint." The men of convenient consciences, who "conformed to the reformation," have, we suppose, propagated their kind by ordinary generation, and so the Irish Church is the strongest church, because, were any change taking place, they would likely once "more conform," and so the system would live on. Such, we presume, to be the argument of this journalist, otherwise his words are meaningless.

We may not pursue our Irish logician farther; to a worthy baronet, sojourning in the far north, we are indebted for turning our attention to the article in our contemporary, and, as we have said, the novelty of the discussion must be our apology for dealing with it at unusual length.

EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.—NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Soon after the Census Return had thrown its broad glare of light over the relative position of Conformity and Dissent, and revealed to the world the slender and manifestly weakening hold which the Established Church had on the respect and acquiescence of the people of these realms, the Vicar of Newcastle came forward to propound a grand educational scheme, which should embrace in its operations the entire schoolless children of the town. The professed object of this scheme was the education of the ignorant; its ulterior purpose, the strengthening of the falling fabric of Established Episcopacy. This was alike manifest from the tone and temper of the speeches by which it was introduced to the public, and the system of management by which it was proposed to conduct it. The vicar, incumbents, curates, &c., were to "direct, control," and carry it on. Speaking in the name of the clergy, the vicar said, give us the money, we will dispose of it. On that occasion, the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Presbyterian minister, wished to be heard, but was put down. The leading feature of the scheme was—to build ten schools, at a cost of £20,000. Of this amount, it was proposed to raise £12,000 by subscription, and to draw the remaining £8,000 from the exchequer of this county. Very little more was heard of this matter till last week, when a large placard appeared on the walls of the town announcing a public meeting, to be held on Saturday last, for the purpose of giving the working-classes an opportunity of expressing their opinions on the measure. The meeting assembled in the Lecture-room, Nelson-street, and a working-man, Mr. Ralph Curry, was placed in the chair. On the platform were the vicar and several of the clergy, the mayor, and Sir John Fife. The vicar was the leading speaker. He reviewed the educational history of the country and district, and arrived at the conclusion that there had been nothing done yet in the way of education—the Church had done nothing—Dissent had done nothing—the National School, the Lunaticum, the

British and Foreign, and the *Infant School* systems had done nothing—and Voluntaryism had been helping them! Hence, it was quite time that something should be undertaken. A grand scheme was offered to the public now—a scheme sufficiently extensive to embrace all the untalented! "And sufficiently catholic to satisfy every scrupulous conscience?" our readers in breathless haste enquire. No, no; not that. In those schools the Church Catechism, and Articles, and creeds, and forms and ceremonies, are to be taught, whatever beside may be left out. Sir John Fife, till lately the first and foremost champion of civil and religious liberty, but now the most officious advocate of Episcopacy, pleaded for this scheme, and descending to the *ad captandum vulgum* style of oratory, urged the working classes to accept the boon. Mr. Thomas Rea, in a speech of great power, keenly dissected the scheme in its principles and details, and after an interrupted hearing sat down, hissed and applauded. After which, a resolution to the effect that the working classes do accept this scheme was carried by a considerable majority—a large minority objecting. After this a motion, nominating a number of working men to form a preliminary committee to assist in raising subscriptions and establishing the scheme, was proposed and seconded by two working men. When Mr. Peter Anderson succeeded to get a hearing in spite of the chairman, the mayor, the vicar, Sir John Fife and others, a waggy fellow, sitting near our correspondent, remarked, that "the Church and State were aptly represented by the leading interruptors." Mr. Anderson warned the audience against the adoption of so dangerous a system. He showed that there never was a scheme of any kind for the benefit of the working classes, that did any good, where the management was not, to a considerable extent, in their own hands, and his remark applied, he said, to all institutions. Why did the Established Church present such a cold, lifeless aspect to the world. *Its members had no share in its management, and therefore cared little about its success.* The same observation was applied by Mr. Anderson to Mechanics' Institutions, &c. In the scheme before them, the class for whose benefit it was brought forward was to have no share in its government; and though it was true that some modification of that government had been proposed, by the introduction of a certain number of laymen, to be elected by *guinea* subscribers, yet in a short time those laymen would become lukewarm, and the entire direction would be in the hands of the clergy; and then no teacher or officer, but the most arrant of sycophants, could possibly retain his place or situation. The working men were now called upon to launch the scheme; but when it was fairly under way, they would be dismissed. Mr. Anderson was prepared to prove, by circumstances and facts in connection with other institutions, the dangerous tendency of the proposed scheme. He would like to see the project go on, but he wished to have all the doubtful and dangerous elements taken out. The meeting did not break up till after 10 o'clock.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The 111th annual Conference of Wesleyan ministers (the Old Connexion) commenced its sittings in Birmingham on the 26th ult. Upwards of 400 members of the Conference from all parts of the United Kingdom were present. The Rev. J. Farrar, classical tutor at the Richmond Theological Institution, Richmond, Surrey, was elected president for the ensuing year. Two other "preachers" were named for the office, but the votes in their favour did not conjointly amount to the numbers recorded in favour of Mr. Farrar. For several days previous to the opening of the Conference, mixed committees of laymen and ministers have been engaged in arranging the financial affairs of the body, and it is stated that all the connexional funds, notwithstanding the late feuds and separations which have characterised Methodism, manifest an upward tendency. The Relief and Extension Fund was proposed as a means of redeeming the Connexion from debt, and, generally, of counteracting the depressing effects of recent dimensions and devastations. In the first instance, £50,000 was the maximum; but one bolder than the rest suggested £100,000, and, with that for the goal, the race of liberality was started. Counting promises, £84,000 is the amount reached, of which £56,000 is actually in the hands of the treasurers. During the past year, nearly £50,000 has been spent in the erection or enlargement of chapels, entirely free from debt, and, consequently, a clear, unencumbered addition to the Conference property. By this improvement, the loss accruing from the secessions will, it is hoped, be ultimately made up. The Contingent Fund, on which the Conference relies for supplementing the deficiencies of poor circuits, for meeting various expenses not chargeable on the circuits individually, and for extending the home work, has improved. But it is far from equal to the demands made upon it, to say nothing of extension. The accounts of the Theological Institution exhibit a balance due to the treasurer of £1,500. In other respects, the two colleges into which it is divided appear to be in a satisfactory state.

The general educational operations of the Conference are reported as in a prosperous state. In no previous year has the work advanced so rapidly. There are 447 Day-schools, of which 246 are taught by trained teachers, and in which 42,076 children receive instruction, at an annual cost in salaries to teachers of £19,228 0s. 10d., of which £15,098 3s. 6d. has been supplied by the children's pence,—an increase upon the previous year of 82 schools, 41 trained teachers, 2,860 scholars. "Of Wesleyan trained teachers, a larger proportion are certificated than of the teachers of any other denomination."

The presence of the Rev. Dr. Bunting, "in surprising health and vigour," is noticed; but the venera-

ble gentleman does not appear to have taken a very active part in the work of the committees. In acknowledging a vote of thanks, accompanied with an expression of a hope that he might yet be spared to preside over the Theological Institution, he made affecting reference to his advancing years:—

I do not know, honestly, that I desire to be spared many years. I suppose there is something about our human nature that makes us feel that death is coming too soon; but I have lost the love of life—of that happy life which it has been my privilege to live with you. Leave it to the Almighty; do not pray about that; but pray that, whether my life be long or short, I may live and die in the Lord. Now that Dr. Newton has gone, it appears to me that, if we had the arbitration of these matters, it would be time that I should go too; but the will of the Lord be done!

CONSECRATION OF THE FINCHLEY BURIAL-GROUND.—On Tuesday, the large extramural cemetery at Finchley, belonging to the parishes of St. Pancras and Islington, were consecrated by the Bishop of London. The chief feature in the ceremonies was a *marquee*, where a *déjeuner* was spread out, prepared by Mr. Staples, of the Albion, and toasts were drunk. The situation of the ground is picturesque. It stands on an elevated centre, commanding a wide circumference of richly-diversified scenery. The episcopal chapel is well situated in the cemetery. The structure is cruciform, and of the Gothic character. The interior is remarkable for its elegant simplicity. There is also a Nonconformist chapel at a considerable distance from the entrance of the burial-ground.—*Morning Chronicle*. The *Daily News* adds, "The Rev. B. Hollis, a Dissenting minister, expressed his entire satisfaction with the Consecration Service and the whole proceedings of the day."

A BISHOP FOR THE MAURITIUS.—It is announced that the Queen has been pleased to sanction the immediate erection of the Mauritius and its dependencies into a bishopric. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has appropriated the sum of £3,000 out of its Jubilee Fund towards the endowment; and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has voted a grant of £2,000. The *Record* says:—"The Rev. Vincent W. Ryan, B.A., Principal of the Metropolitan Training Institution (Highbury College), and formerly of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution, is to be consecrated the first bishop. Heretofore the Church of England has had no firm footing in the island, and Protestantism has been little more than barely tolerated. A large proportion of the population are in a state of heathenism, and the remainder are mostly Roman Catholics." [There does not, therefore, seem much use for a bishop.]

CHURCH-RATES, WANDSWORTH, ESSEX.—A Church-rate has at length been opposed and defeated in this village. On Thursday evening last the parishioners were convened for the purpose of passing the churchwardens' accounts, and to make a rate for the purposes of the church. The churchwardens had paid moneys without authority, and in advance, contrary to law. Mr. Ebenezer Clarke, therefore, moved, "That the accounts now produced do lie on the table," which motion was carried by a large majority. A rate of 6d. in the pound was then proposed for the repairs and salaries of the officers of the church. An amendment was moved on this motion by Mr. Plaxton, "That a rate of 2d. only be granted," which amendment was carried by a large majority. The churchwardens stated this would be insufficient, whereupon Messrs. Clarke and Terrell proposed and urged the propriety of a voluntary rate, and Mr. Plaxton and other parishioners agreed to withdraw their opposition, and the proposal for the smaller rate, if the authorities would in future consult the wishes and rights of the inhabitants, which had been, in their estimation, of late neglected and insulted. Mr. Clarke would consent to no compromise, and denied the right to withdraw resolutions already carried. The rector seemed confused, and the meeting broke up; the larger number considering no rate was made, and the opposition being well pleased with the result.

CHURCH-RATE DEFEATED.—ST. PETER'S, WORCESTER.—A very sharp Church-rate contest took place last week in one of the largest parishes in the cathedral city of Worcester, in which, after a two days' poll, the rate was decisively negatived. At an early part of the week the opponents of the rate put out a pithy and temperate statement of their objections to the rate, which was signed by sixty-eight respectable ratepayers in the parish. The vestry meeting was held on Friday morning last, and was presided over by the Rev. W. Wright, the vicar, who, by his evangelical and extempore preaching (for he was educated at a Dissenting college), and his active attention to the poor, has made himself very popular in the district. The churchwardens, having passed their accounts, read over the estimate of expenses for the coming twelvemonths, amounting to about £80; and asked for a rate of twopence in the pound. Alderman Padmore, and Mr. T. R. Hill, stated the objections of Dissenters to all such imposts, and urged upon the wealthy members of the large and opulent congregation of St. Peter's, that they should, for their own honour's sake, raise the trifling sum required, without compelling those who differed from them to contribute. Mr. Hill, also, by reference to the facts disclosed by the late Census of Religious Worship, ably pressed upon the Churchmen the superior virtue and advantages of the voluntary principle in all such matters. Mr. E. L. Williams, a Dissenter, occasionally attending his parish church, declared that he felt it a degradation to ask those who did not think, as he did, that it was any privilege to attend the ministry of the vicar, to pay part of the expenses of conducting divine worship in the church. Mr. E. Walton thought Church-rates ought to be opposed, because the Church could very well afford to defray all these expenses out of its large and mismanaged revenues. Mr. E. L. Williams suggested that the churchwardens should

endeavour to raise the money by an optional assessment, as was successfully done in many large towns. The churchwardens asked for time to consider this proposal, but the meeting demanded that the matter should be settled forthwith. On the rate being put to a show of hands, seventy-six were held up against it, and only twenty-six in its favour. The churchwardens, in spite of the strenuous representations, even of their own supporters, persisted in demanding a poll, and the vicar announced that it would be continued during that and the following day. The unusual course of keeping the poll open for two days was, no doubt, adopted because the Church party thought it would afford more time to influence the voters, and that they could better bring up the farmers—for the parish includes a large agricultural district—on the market-day. Both parties put forth their utmost strength, but the contest was carried on without any unnecessary warmth of feeling. At the end of the first day's poll, the opponents of the rate had a majority of fifty-nine votes, and at the end of the contest a majority of forty-one—the numbers being—for the rate, 152; against it, 193. The number of persons voting was 170 for the rate, and 99 against it. The last time a rate was contested in this parish was in 1841, when it was carried by a majority of sixty-six.

LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY.—The Secretary returned to London on Saturday, having completed his tour in South Wales and in Herefordshire. We have already stated that the deputation consented to return to Swansea on Monday week, to address a public meeting, but Dr. Foster found himself unable to leave London for the purpose. The night, too, proved a most unfortunate one, for as Mr. Williams and the committee were making their way to the Town Hall, the rain was pouring down in streams, and lightning and thunder were flashing and crashing most alarmingly over the town. A meeting of the Church Missionary Society, attended by a London deputation, was to have been held the same evening, but, no one being able to get to the place, it was postponed. There was, however, a very fair audience at the Anti-state-church meeting, which was addressed by the secretary and others at some length, the announced object of the meeting being, to review the proceedings of Parliament in respect to questions affecting religious equality. A Roman Catholic presented himself as a speaker, in order to express his earnest hope that his co-religionists would abandon the Maynooth Grant, and, becoming Voluntaries themselves, oblige others to be the same. On the day following, a small tea-party met—and again with the accompaniment of storm and rain—in the town of Neath, where the society hoisted its flag for the first time. The meeting being private, the brass band, which put down Mr. Stokes, was not called into requisition, and Mr. Williams and the Rev. C. Short, of Swansea, who accompanied him, had their say in quiet; and a committee was established, and a subscription list commenced. Aberdare is a rising place at the other end of the Vale of Neath; and there, on the Wednesday, the secretary met the society's friends, and it was agreed to unite with those at Herivain, and thoroughly work that part of the county. On the following day, having finished his work in Wales, Mr. Williams started for the city of Hereford, where ecclesiastical influences forbid the hope of much activity for some time to come. At Kingston, in the same county, the company assembled at tea consisted chiefly of farmers, some of whom had travelled from three to ten miles to be present. A local committee, consisting, for the most part, of these same earnest people, has been for some time well worked by the Rev. W. B. Bliss, the secretary; and on this occasion it was resolved to strengthen the body by the addition of several other inhabitants of the town, and also to meet again this week to double the subscription list. We understand that Dr. Foster and the secretary have in the course of their tour made it their business to collect as much information as possible for future work in connexion with the society's projected electoral operations.

Religious Intelligence.

NEWTOWN, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—The Rev. John Evans having announced his intention of resigning the pastorate of the Congregational Church in this town, has been presented by them with a purse containing ten guineas, as a mark of their respect and esteem.

SALTEN'S-HALL CHAPEL, CANNON-STREET.—In consequence of the withdrawal of many members of the Church and congregation to the suburbs, its numbers have considerably diminished of late. There is now no settled pastor. We understand that Mr. Todd, late of Salisbury, has consented for a time to minister the word and ordinances; and, though burdened with a heavy ground-rent, the congregation trusts to prevent the only chapel occupied by the Baptists within the walls of the city from being closed.

ISLINGTON OPEN-AIR SERVICES.—A series of outdoor services, which were commenced last summer, have been resumed by the members of Union Chapel, assisted by a few friends from other churches, and have proved highly encouraging. Two stations are regularly occupied every Lord's-day evening, one in Highbury-vale, the other by the side of the Caledonian-road, near the new cattle market. Several short addresses are delivered, with an occasional exposition of Scripture, and large numbers are gathered, who, for the most part, listen to the truths of the Gospel with deep and serious attention.

LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK.—Interesting services were held on Tuesday, July 25th, in connexion with the Independent Chapel, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Henry Davies, which has recently undergone a

thorough repair. An excellent and appropriate discourse was preached by the Rev. George Smith, Poplar. At 5 o'clock, upwards of 200 persons sat down to tea in a commodious tent erected for the occasion. The Rev. George Smith being called to the chair, the remainder of the evening was spent in suitable and impressive addresses delivered by the Revs. J. Millis, A. Tyler, J. Burgess, I. F. Gwenette, W. Bentley, J. Jenkins, J. Rutter, and H. Davies.

NEEDHAM-MARKET, SUFFOLK.—On Wednesday, July 26th, the Rev. Aaron Duffy was publicly recognised as pastor of the Independent Church in this place. The afternoon service was commenced by the Rev. J. Raven, of Ipswich. After the presentation of a statement by the pastor, the Rev. F. B. Browne, of Woodbridge, offered the special prayer. A discourse on the Christian Ministry was delivered by the Rev. Henry Moore, of Lowestoft. In the evening, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Samuel Davis, of London. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Revs. T. H. Browne, of Stowmarket, and G. F. Gwenette of Bury St. Edmund's. The Revs. J. Williams, T. Crate, and F. W. Fisher also took part in the services.

TIPTREE-HEATH, ESSEX.—On Thursday, the 13th July, the fourteenth Annual Services were held in connexion with the Day and Sunday-schools at Tip-tree-heath, Essex. In the afternoon the Rev. Dr. Archer, of London, preached an impressive sermon. The children (140 in number) were plentifully entertained with tea, rolls and buns; and above 160 friends with tea in the new and spacious school-room. Several useful and fancy articles having been presented by ladies, were offered for sale in the parsonage garden, where a public meeting was held, presided over by J. J. Mechi, Esq., of Tiptree-hall, and addresses delivered by the Rev. Dr. Archer, the Chairman, and other gentlemen. The day proved singularly fine. The company was numerous and respectable. The sum realized by the collection after the sermon, with donations from friends unavoidably absent, and the sale, amounted to above £25.

MENDLESHAM, SUFFOLK.—The anniversary services of the Independent chapel were held on Monday, the 24th. The Rev. J. Alexander, of Norwich, preached in the afternoon, to a large and interested congregation; in the evening, the Rev. Samuel Davis, of London, preached an earnest and affectionate discourse. The large and commodious chapel and vestry were crowded. About 200 of the friends took tea at Mendlesham Lodge, the approaches to which were decorated in an elegant manner. The sum of £15 was collected for the trust deed. On Tuesday 200 of the Day and Sunday school children assembled and walked in procession, with suitable flags and banners, to the lodge, when they partook of a substantial repast, and were provided with numerous amusements. In the evening the parents met them in the chapel, to hear their examination and addresses, by the Rev. F. W. Fisher, the pastor, the Rev. S. Davis, and the Rev. H. Meadows. The subjects of examination included Bible instruction, geography, grammar, history, &c., and the most creditable answers were elicited extemporaneously.

Correspondence.

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—A paragraph has been going the round of the newspapers, and appeared in a recent number of your journal, respecting the adulteration of food, by the deterioration of bread, ascribed to Mr. Postgate, and I claim a corner for self-defence, as a baker. The impression left on the mind by the loose way of stating the case is, that all the London bread is so deteriorated. Now, there are about 2,000 bakers in London; has Mr. Postgate tested a sufficient number to justify such a statement? For myself I answer, during the fourteen years I have been in business, not one grain-weight of alum have I put in the bread, and am certain, morally speaking, that there are hundreds of bakers in London who are equally guiltless. Large quantities of potatoes, too, as a pecuniary saving, are stated to be used by the baker. Well, I use potatoes, 20lbs. to 560lbs. of flour, never more. I will not insult common sense to talk of pecuniary saving,—20lbs. of potatoes, with the skins on, how much flour will come from them? not more than 6lbs., that is 6lbs. of potato flour for 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d.—dearer than wheaten flour at present. The potatoes are used by bakers to assist the fermentation, or to enable them to make bread with less yeast than without potatoes; for it is well known, the less yeast there is used, the bread is more wholesome. Also, potatoes are used because the consumers generally like the bread better when potatoes are used. This I have tested by experience, having at different times made bread for my customers without potatoes, and unknown to them, but in every case they complained the bread was coarser to eat and got soon dry. The charge against the millers I leave to be answered by themselves, but would say a word respecting the men whom I come in contact with. They are men who have as much respect for the health and well-being of the public as Mr. Postgate, and who would scorn to be guilty of such a base act as mixing any portion of beanmeal with wheaten flour, and palming it on their customers for wheaten flour alone. I would judge others by the same rule of action, as I would wish applied to myself, "Give the devil his due."

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE MILLER.

33, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, July 17th, 1854.

Messrs. Millers and Thompson have offered Father Mathew a free passage to Madeira, and every attention on board one of the South American and General Steam Navigation Company's vessels.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Friendly Societies Bill, against, 1.
Mortmain Bill, for alteration of, 2.
Nuisances Removal Bill, against, 3.
Police Bill, against, 1.
Public Health Act Amendment Bill, against, 1.
Public Houses, for closing on Sunday, 12.
Stage Carriages Duty, for abolition of, 1.
Bleaching, &c., Works Bill, in favour of, 4.
Health of Towns Act, for amendment of, 1.
Vaccination Act, for amendment of, 1.
Burials (Metropolis) Acts, for amendment of, 1.
Common Law Procedure Bill, for alteration of, 1.
British Museum, &c., for opening on Sunday, 1.
Excise Licences, for revision of, 1.
Militia (Scotland) Bill, against, 1.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

Acknowledgment of Deeds by Married Women Bill.
Marriages (Mexico) Bill.
Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill.
Usury Laws Repeal Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Bankruptcy Bill.
Cinque Ports Bill.
Marriages (Mexico) Bill.
Court of Chancery Bill.

CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Bribery, &c., Bill.
Russian Government Securities Bill.
Militia (No. 2.) Bill.
Cinque Ports Bill.
Militia (Scotland) Bill.
Metropolitan Sewers Bill.
Marriages (Mexico) Bill.
Acknowledgments, &c., Bill.
Militia (Ireland) Bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

Land, Assessed, and Income Tax Bill.
Benefices Augmentation Bill.
Bribery, &c., Bill.

DEBATES.

RUSSIAN LOANS.

The adjourned debate on going into committee upon Lord Dudley Stuart's Russian Government Securities Bill was resumed on Wednesday. Mr. THOMAS BARING described the bill as useless: public opinion would prevent Englishmen from dealing in the loan; and if England and France should enact such a law as this, Russia will be still able to obtain money. Besides, the innocent might suffer, as in the case of a continental house becoming bankrupt and holding these securities. Mr. WILSON renewed his opposition. If capitalists knew what Russian operations were, it would more effectually prevent a loan than any law. For instance—Russia commenced a long war by the issue of rouble notes, then valued at 38d.; the note depreciated to 10½d.; the rouble note was restored to 38d., but the Government paid all the old notes at 10½d. Russia is now engaged in a similar operation, and her rouble note at 38d. has already fallen to 32d. Lord DUDLEY STUART and Mr. ISAAC BUTT defended the bill. According to Mr. Wilson's argument, wherever an Englishman could turn a penny he was at liberty to do so, no matter what injury he might do his own country.

Lord PALMERSTON strongly recommended the House not to reject the bill. Its simple principle is, that the subjects of this realm should not be allowed in time of war to furnish our enemies with the means of carrying on hostilities. The bill does not apply to established Dutch stock, but to stock created for the purpose of making war upon England.

The arguments of the Secretary to the Treasury amount to this—that you ought to abolish your law of high treason; that you ought to permit your merchants and manufacturers to supply the Emperor of Russia with gunpowder and ball, with ships of war, and with all the implements by which war may be carried on. (Cheers from the Opposition.) I consider that it is sheer nonsense to say so. (Renewed cheers and laughter.) These arguments are founded upon the principle on which we are told the Dutch Admiral proceeded, when, in the interval or lull of a naval action, he sold gunpowder to his enemies in order that the engagement might be renewed in the afternoon. (Laughter and cheers.) I am as desirous as any man can be to encourage the commercial enterprise of this country; but, for Heaven's sake, don't let us adopt a system which places pocket against honour, which sets the turn of your balance-sheet against the national interests, and which lowers the whole feeling of the country to a mere question of pounds, shillings, and pence. I say that is a system which is disgraceful and fatal to a country; and that if we mean to maintain our national independence, we must have regard to those great principles upon which nations act, and by which alone national independence and honour can be secured.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON and Mr. HENLEY thought that, if the measure were so important, it ought to have been taken up by the Government. Mr. DUNCAN and Mr. W. BROWN said that the bill would establish a dangerous precedent of interference with money transactions, and would injure the mercantile community. On a division, the motion for going into committee was carried by 77 to 24.

Lord DUDLEY STUART informed the Speaker, that Sir William Molesworth "had been somewhere in the lobby during the division, but had not voted." The SPEAKER said that should have been stated to him before the doors of the House were reopened.

In committee, Lord SEYMOUR moved that the Chairman should report progress, in order that the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown might be taken. Lord PALMERSTON was in favour of proceeding, and the point was much canvassed; Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, Mr. THOMAS BARING, and others, supporting the motion. The measure ought to be framed in a most careful manner, and made a general measure applicable to all states with which we are at war. To this view Lord PALMERSTON demurred; and the motion was negatived by 78 to 32.

Several members put cases to show that the bill

would have a retrospective effect; would operate with harshness upon merchants receiving Russian bonds as remittances, or as securities; and would involve innocent holders, who might buy old stock really issued by the Russian Government before the passing of the bill. Finding that there was a general feeling in favour of taking the opinion of the Crown Lawyers, Lord PALMERSTON consented that the Chairman should report progress.

The debate was resumed again, and again adjourned, on Thursday. No sooner had the House gone into committee, than Mr. WILKINSON moved that the Chairman should report progress. It was late, but the committee were very merry, and many jokes were interchanged, drawing forth compliments from Lord Palmerston on the midnight vigour of members. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, as he had been attacked for not having given an opinion on the bill, he would state, that it had been prepared with a laudable disregard of everything that should have been attended to in its composition.

Though the bill was framed in accordance with the spirit of the law, yet it was framed with the most perfect neglect of all the interests of British merchants in all their dealings with neutral nations. (Great cheering.) And though, as the House had approved of the principle of the bill, and as they were now in committee, it was not necessary that he should express his opinion of its principle, and he was anxious, therefore, to confine his attention to its defects, yet he would now inform Mr. Butt, that, in the first place, hardly anything that was written in the bill ought to remain; and next, that of the little that would then remain, it ought to remain with a vast number of qualifications, in order to prevent mischief, and to render it as powerless and as little operative as possible. (Great laughter and cheering.)

He showed, that if a British merchant accepted the assignment of a bankrupt merchant of Amsterdam, and that assignment contained any of these securities, he would be guilty of a misdemeanour; and he cited other similar cases. He would propose a proviso to meet the objections, if the bill were permitted to go on.

Lord PALMERSTON suggested that the motion to report progress should be agreed to; and, Lord DUDLEY STUART giving way, progress was reported.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

The Lords' amendments to the Oxford University Bill were considered at an evening sitting of the Commons on Thursday, and disposed of. Lord JOHN RUSSELL announced that the Government were prepared to agree to the amendments, with one or two trifling exceptions. On the clause relating to "sectional election," Mr. WALPOLE made a speech in favour of that mode of electing the Hebdomadal Council, and moved that the House disagree with the Lords' amendment of the clause. He was supported by Mr. HENLEY, Mr. WIGRAM, and Mr. NEWDEGATE; and opposed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. HEYWOOD, and Sir WILLIAM HEATHCOTE. On a division, the motion was negatived by 115 to 62, and the Lords' amendment was agreed to.

The House next considered the amendment made in clause 31, empowering the Colleges to make ordination "for the consolidation of Fellowships, and for the conversion of Fellowships attached to Schools into Scholarships or Exhibitions so attached." Considering that it is desirable to consolidate other emoluments, often insignificant in amount, and that the word "emoluments" would cover Fellowships, Mr. GLADSTONE proposed to take out the words introduced by the Lords, and to insert the following words—

For the consolidation, division, or conversion of emoluments, including therein the conversion of Fellowships attached to Schools into Scholarships or Exhibitions so attached, and of Fellowships otherwise limited into Scholarships or Exhibitions, and either subject or not to any similar or modified limitations.

The next amendment read by the Clerk was the one excepting Fellowships or Studentships from the operation of the 34th clause, which preserves the right of preference belonging to the Schools. Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER, reviving his objections against infringing on the rights of the Schools, moved that the House disagree with the Lords' amendment. In the subsequent discussion, Mr. HENLEY said the principle now adopted was "detur digniori;" how could the hereditary peerage be expected to stand if that in future be the rule? Property was going to be set aside, because it was thought that a person of higher ability might be got to fill the office: there was "plunder" in it. Mr. GLADSTONE, besides meeting the arguments of Mr. Roundell Palmer, severely rebuked Mr. Henley for accusing the House of Lords of robbery.

The honourable gentleman, himself a distinguished Conservative orator, who is rather supposed to hold with tenacity smaller institutions of the country, does not hesitate, with hyper-papal authority, to say to the House of Lords, "If you vote otherwise than I think right, you must be prepared to have your powers and privileges taken away from you!" (Ministerial cheers.) I venture to state, that the House of Lords, by the vote it has given on this occasion, has done nothing to weaken, but everything to strengthen, itself in public opinion. And, moreover, after giving at least as much attention to the subject as the honourable gentleman, I will venture to state, that the amendment sent down by the House of Lords is not an amendment in favour of robbery and plunder, but is an amendment in favour alike of moral and intellectual excellence as against ignorance and abuse. (Cheers.)

The debate was continued by Sir WILLIAM HEATHCOTE, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, and Mr. WIGRAM, on behalf of the Schools; Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and Mr. VERNON, in favour of the Lords' amendment. Finally, that amendment was confirmed by 110 to 68.

In clause 42, providing for subjecting all statutes made by the Commissioners to alteration and repeal by University or College, with the assent of the Queen in Council, Mr. GLADSTONE moved that the words "respecting private Halls," added by the Lords, as he thought, by mistake, be omitted. These words would, as the bill stands, give the right of abolishing private

Halls. Sir WILLIAM HEATHCOTE, Mr. WALPOLE, and Mr. HENLEY, strenuously contended for the retention of the words, and divided the House against striking them out. But the motion was carried by 130 to 70.

The other amendments were agreed to; some trifling alterations made; and Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Walpole, were appointed to confer with the Lords on the subject of the amendments with which the House had disagreed.

MILITIA.

The Militia (No. 2) Bill enacts that counties shall provide certain buildings for the use of the militia at the expense of the counties. On going into committee, on Thursday, Mr. HENLEY, Mr. DERDES, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, and Mr. CHRISTOPHER, raised an outcry against the bill, as saddling the counties with an intolerable expense. Colonel GILPIN suggested that it should be equally divided between the counties and the Government. As it was discussed at a morning sitting, the clock out short the debate before clause 2 could be disposed of.

The committee was resumed at the morning sitting on Friday. On clause 4, providing that the expense of the new building should be borne by the county-rates, Mr. ROBERT PALMER proposed an amendment, the object of which was to place "one-half" of the expense on the Consolidated Fund. In spite of the earnest opposition of Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, Mr. Palmer carried his amendment by 85 to 60. Mr. GLADSTONE remarked, in reply to a question from Mr. HENLEY, that the principle affirmed by the committee would make it necessary for the Government to consider what course they would take. The remaining clauses of the bill were agreed to, with some amendments.

ELECTORAL BRIBERY.

The Bribery Bill, after much opposition, passed the House of Commons on Friday night. At the outset of the proceedings, Lord HOTHAM made a speech against the bill—describing it as one-sided legislation, directed against the poor, while members of Parliament are allowed to be remunerated by thousands a year, and to enjoy the privilege of freedom from arrest for debt. The people would not believe their representatives are sincere. Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY also protested against a bill so mutilated as to be utterly worthless. Lord JOHN RUSSELL showed that the bill is chiefly a consolidation of existing laws; and that it is not directed against the poor, but imposes penalties on the rich. As to freedom from arrest, that is an ancient privilege, by which Ministers of the Crown are prevented from threatening a member with arrest when they want his vote in a close division.

The bill having been read a third time, several amendments were proposed. Mr. J. FITZGERALD moved the omission of the clauses relating to the appointment of the election-officer and the substitution of others. Negatived by 89 to 51. Lord ADOLPHUS VANE-TEMPEST moved a clause enacting, that a candidate should after his election declare that a true return had been made of agents authorized to make payments in respect of his election; and exempting persons who do this from liability for the acts of persons not authorised. Negatived by 114 to 79. A clause was added, on the motion of Sir FITZROY KELLY, providing that candidates at any election that may take place during the progress of the present bill should make a true return of their payments; and another, on the motion of Mr. PHINN, to the effect that a candidate declared guilty of bribery, treating, or undue influence, should be incapable of being re-elected for the same place during the existence of the then Parliament. Mr. MULLINGS moved a clause that the wives of parties to actions for penalties should be competent and compellable to give evidence. Carried by 118 to 107. On the motion of Mr. HILDYARD, clauses 6, 7, and 8, were struck out. Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR moved an amendment on clause 26, with the view of rendering travelling-expenses illegal. Negatived by 147 to 68.

On clause 37, containing the declaration to be taken by members of the House, Mr. HENLEY moved its omission. There was but little debate: the House divided, and the motion was carried, against the Government, by 126 to 68. This clause and clause 38 were struck out.

At the final stage, Mr. HENLEY again divided the House against the bill. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that he should be sorry to lose the bill, although the declaration had been struck out, as he was anxious that the experiment of an election-officer should be tried. The House divided on the question that the bill do now pass—Ayes, 107; Noes, 100; majority for the bill, 7. The bill therefore passed.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the bill was brought up and read a first time, after a lengthened discussion as to whether the House could entertain the consideration of the bill after its resolution to receive no new measures after the 25th of July.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE and the Earl of ABERDEEN contended that the bill was of such urgency as to justify an exception in its behalf. Lord REDSDALE (the Earl of DERBY considered that the resolution ought to be maintained inviolate.

Ultimately, the Duke of NEWCASTLE gave notice that on Thursday (to-morrow) he should move that this resolution be suspended, and the bill proceeded with.

SALE OF BEER, ETC., BILL.

On going into committee on this bill in the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Earl of HARROWBY explained its provisions. The promoters of the bill had had a communication with the Licensed Victuallers Protection Society, in consequence of which the hours named in the bill for these places of entertainment to be open on Sunday—namely, from 1 to 2 in the middle of the day, and from 6 to 10 in the evening—had been adjusted. Further communications had

taken place, in consequence of which he should have to propose a further extension of these hours. It was thought desirable that, instead of 2 o'clock, half-past 2 should be fixed as the hour for closing in the middle of the day, as that would be more convenient for the dinner hour of the working classes (hear, hear), and also, that as regarded the evening, places of entertainment should be allowed to open at 5 o'clock instead of 6, to suit the convenience of parties who made excursions into the country. It was also objected, that it would be practically impossible to close them all at 10 o'clock. In the suburbs, particularly, great numbers of people often congregated at these places on Sunday evenings, and it would be impossible to get rid of them all by that time. He believed, however, that there would be no objection to stopping the service of refreshments at 10 o'clock, if the places themselves were allowed to remain open till 11 o'clock. He should move amendments to that effect on the report.

Lord BROUGHAM expressed the great repugnance which he felt to legislation which pressed upon one part of the community and not upon another, more particularly when that part of the community upon which it had a tendency to press was the working classes—the great body of the people. There was nothing in the bill to prevent people frequenting the clubhouses in St. James's-street and Pall-mall, which were open on Sundays, on Good Friday, and Christmas-day, just as much as any other days. Knowing, however, that there was a very strong feeling in the country in favour of some measure of this sort, he was not indisposed to gratify that feeling.

The Lord CHANCELLOR adverted to the difficulty of deciding who were "travellers." Was, for instance, a person going to the Crystal Palace or to Hampstead a traveller? Some held that he was, and some that he was not. It was a question that ought to be settled one way or the other. (Hear.)

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said, the subject was one of very great importance, not only in such cases as the noble and learned lord had alluded to, but also in reference to that very large class of persons who at present travelled by excursion-trains on Sunday, to whom the word "traveller" was generally held not to apply. Surely it was a great hardship that these persons should not have the same advantages as other ordinary travellers, and surely it was very unjust to deprive them of the ordinary means of recreation and refreshment. Since these excursion-trains had been brought into use there were many people who went down on Sunday to the seaside, arrived at their destination in time for church, and, after attending morning service, devoted the other part of the day to innocent and rational enjoyment of the country; but if we put too great restrictions on these men in the way of refreshment, we should be doing them a very great injustice, and be unnecessarily taking upon ourselves to interfere with their enjoyments. It was absolutely necessary that the meaning of the word "traveller" should be properly defined.

The Duke of ARGYLL entertained no doubt that the measure proposed would be of the greatest benefit to the working classes. A much more stringent measure had been introduced into Scotland last year, and, in making inquiries as to the operation of it, he had received most satisfactory accounts from the sheriffs of counties and magistrates as to the beneficial effects and the salutary operation of that measure. As far as recreation was concerned, he must say that he did not consider the going into a beer-shop during the time prohibited could be looked upon in the light of a recreation, or that the restrictions which the present measure contemplated to impose were in any degree unwise or unjust.

The Earl of HARROWBY considered it would be very difficult to introduce any positive definition of "travellers" into a bill of the present description, and feared that we must leave the matter, as it now stood, to the vague common sense of those who were most interested in obeying the law and those whose duty it was to enforce it.

Lord CAMPBELL considered that this bill, specifying particular hours for closing publichouses on Sunday, would be the means of preventing many difficulties from arising in respect to these places. The bill would be of great service to the men belonging to the working classes, but the good it would be to the women and children would be incalculable. He was not at present inclined to recommend the adoption of the "Maine Law," although, perhaps, we might come to that, but he felt bound to say that he went all the length that the proposed act did.

The bill then passed through committee.

On Friday, this bill was read a third time, and, on the motion that it do pass, the Earl of HARROWBY proposed certain amendments, the effect of which was to extend the opening of publichouses from between 1 and 2 o'clock in the day, to between 1 and half-past 2, and from between 6 and 10 o'clock in the evening to between 6 and 11 in summer, and 5 and 10 in winter. The object of the alterations was to meet the case of persons engaged in recreation in the neighbourhood of London who required refreshment.

The Earl of SHAPPEESBURY said, he should make no objection to the noble earl's amendment to extend the hour of closing in the middle of the day from 2 o'clock to half-past 2, but he should certainly take their lordships' opinion on the second amendment, altering the hours originally proposed during which places of entertainment might be open in the evening—namely, from 6 to 10, to from 5 to 11. This amendment, if adopted, would give five consecutive hours during which these places might be open, and the positive gain, therefore, effected in the way of restriction by the great efforts which had lately been made in the country, and the almost innumerable petitions which had been presented, not merely in favour of restriction, but for the total closing of these places on the Lords'-day, would be only the two hours and a-half from

half-past 2 to 5 o'clock. He very much preferred the bill as it came up from the House of Commons, and he thought the limits originally adopted in it were more than borne out by the evidence which had been taken before the committee, and the almost concurrent testimony of working men, licensed victuallers and others, calling emphatically for the total closing of these houses on the Sabbath. He should certainly oppose the second amendment.

The Bishop of LONDON concurred with the noble earl in hoping that their lordships would not alter the bill in the manner proposed by the noble earl who had charge of it. As the bill stood, these places were allowed to be open four hours in the evening—from six to ten—and that, he thought, was quite time enough for any one to spend in such places on a Sabbath evening. He did not think it was any hardship to the working-man to shorten the hours of drinking; and it must be remembered that, the less time they gave him for drinking, in the same proportion would they enable him to spend more money and bestow more time on his wife and children, besides removing from them the opportunity of contracting habits of intemperance.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE thought it would be a great hardship to those whose only holiday being Sunday went into the country—to such places as Hampton-court and Windsor—to enjoy it, to be debarred from obtaining refreshment when they wanted it. The real question contained in this bill turned on the want of a proper definition of the word "traveller;" and, though he had no objection to see publichouses closed in the large towns, yet he believed that great discomfort and hardship would be occasioned to excursionists and others for the want of a proper understanding as to who were and who were not travellers.

The first amendment, extending the hour of closing from two o'clock to half-past two, was then agreed to, and the House divided on the second amendment, substituting five for six o'clock as the hour of opening on Sunday evening. The numbers were:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| For the original clause | 24 |
| For the amendment | 15 |
| Majority | —9 |

The amendment was consequently lost.

The third amendment, substituting eleven for ten o'clock, was negatived without a division, and the bill was passed.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS BILL.

The House of Lords went into committee on this bill on Friday.

Lord BROUGHAM, while approving of the objects of this bill, thought the proviso at the end of the second clause injudicious, since it enacted that no persons should be sent to a reformatory school until they had been imprisoned for fourteen days. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that imprisonment would be sure to do harm. He anticipated great advantages from the establishment of these institutions.

The Bishop of LONDON entirely concurred in the objection suggested by his noble and learned friend. The bill did not appear to him to embody the true principle upon which their lordships ought to legislate. Instead of sending children to prison, they should be sent to reformatory schools, inasmuch as punishment frequently made a youthful offender worse than he was before. He hoped that in another session the bill would be reconsidered, and that this portion of it would be amended by empowering magistrates to send young children to reformatory schools instead of to prison.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said, it must be borne in mind that, although the bill only provided for the sending of criminals to these schools, there was nothing to prevent young persons, not convicted, from being sent there as they were at present.

The bill then passed through committee.

THE BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON raised a debate, on Thursday, upon the question of the stopped salary of the Bishop of New Zealand; moving that the House should on Friday resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, to consider a resolution to the effect, that an address should be presented to the Queen praying that she would be pleased to direct the payment of the salary of £600 annually voted to the Bishop of New Zealand. Sir GEORGE GREY hoped an appeal to the Legislative Assembly of the colony would render any call upon the funds of this country unnecessary; but he believed, as regards 1853 and 1854, that the House would make good the bishop's claim, which her Majesty's Government are ready to recognize.

DR. PEITHMAN.

On a motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. OTWAY called attention to the case of Dr. Peithman, who had been imprisoned at a police-station from Sunday the 9th to Wednesday the 12th July. Dr. Peithman, a gentleman of education and learning, presented himself at Buckingham Palace, and, on being admitted, found his way to the Royal Chapel, not being aware that it was strictly private. He was arrested, and confined in a horrible hole in King-street station; kept there until Wednesday, and then hurried off to Hanwell, after a private proceeding in the room of the Bow-street magistrate. Mr. Otway had only been admitted at his special request, and subsequently Dr. Peithman's solicitor. An offer was made to produce evidence to prove the sanity of Dr. Peithman, but it was refused. If it were so easy to deprive a person of his liberty, Government might incarcerate any of its opponents.

Lord PALMERSTON explained at some length, that Dr. Peithman's case had occupied a great deal of his attention. The Doctor's delusion was, that he had a claim upon the Royal Family, pretending that his Grammar had been instrumental in teaching the Queen German; and he pertinaciously attempted to force himself into the Royal presence. Upon an inquiry on

a former occasion, it was deemed necessary to place him under restraint; but towards the end of last year he was set at liberty, a gentleman undertaking charge of him. No sooner, however, had he obtained entire liberation, than he preferred a claim for a place in the Queen's Household, and, using a false statement, entered the Chapel Royal. With regard to the legal proceedings, the time between Sunday and Wednesday had been occupied in taking the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, and in obtaining evidence as to the state of Dr. Peithman's mind. The proceedings had been perfectly legal, but it had been most painful to Lord Palmerston to take those steps.

PINCHLEY-ROAD ESTATE BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill, on Thursday, Lord ROBERT GROSVEHOR moved that it be read a second time that day three months. The amendment was supported by Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. HENLEY, Sir BENJAMIN HALL, Mr. LOWE, and others. Their main objection was, that the bill would enable Sir Thomas Wilson to do things contrary to the will of his father, under which he holds the property. The original motion was supported by Sir FREDERICK THESIGER, Mr. BOUVIER, and Mr. MASTERS SMITH. On a division, the amendment was carried, by 97 to 43; and thus the bill was thrown out.

COMMITTEE FOR NOT TAKING AN OATH.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord CONGLETON called attention to the case of a lady who had been committed by Mr. Justice Wightman for refusing, from conscientious scruples, to take an oath. He wished to know whether a judge had no other alternative than to commit in such a case? He also wished to know whether the measure which the noble and learned Lord had brought into that House would remedy this evil?

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, as the law stood, if a witness refused to be sworn he committed a contempt of court, and a judge had no other alternative but to commit him to prison. The bill, however, which their lordships had passed, and which he hoped would soon become the law of the land, would completely remedy the evil, as it provided that any person who had a conscientious scruple to take an oath, might make a solemn declaration. (Hear.)

Lord CAMPBELL hoped that measure would become law. In the case referred to, if the party refused to take an oath from conscientious scruples, he should only have imprisoned her ten minutes.

THE CONSOLIDATED FUND BILL.

Lord MONTAGUE, on Monday, asked the Government what was their intention in reference to the Consolidated Fund Bill, which had been referred to a committee to report upon amendments, and he wished to know whether it was their intention to bring up that bill or some other upon the subject?

Earl GRANVILLE said that it was the intention of the Government to assent substantially to the modifications which had been introduced into the measure.

Lord CAMPBELL said that if the measure came down as it left the select committee he would offer no opposition to it; but he thought that there ought to be time for consideration.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS (IRELAND).

On the motion for going into committee of supply, on Monday, Mr. LUCAS called the attention of the House to the subject of manufacturing industry in Ireland, which was, he declared, threatened with rapid extinction, owing to the unchecked current of emigration out of the country. He suggested the expediency of instituting an inquiry into the means whereby this process of depopulation might be arrested, and especially whether the industrial condition of Ireland would be ameliorated by the establishment of training and apprenticeship schools or other similar institutions. His proposition was, he said, that the Legislature should deal more directly with this object than had hitherto been attempted either in Ireland or England, and enable the people of Ireland, out of their own funds, without any charge upon the consolidated fund, to do for their own benefit what had been done with the greatest advantage in Belgium. In that country, during the prevalence of the potato disease a few years ago, the Belgian Legislature attempted to meet the calamity by industrial committees, but the result was only to disorganise still further the linen manufacture. Finally, an establishment was set on foot in Roulaix, in Western Flanders, whose object was not to find work, but to introduce new processes in the manufacture. This was first attempted by the town itself, and it succeeded so well that the system was adopted by the State, and was extended through the country. After it had been in operation eight years, an official report stated that it had been productive of the most beneficial effects, the number of manufactories having been considerably increased. The hon. member then went into a number of statistics to show the success of the experiment in Belgium, which, he said, he took from the official returns published by the Belgian Government, and which, he contended, proved beyond all doubt that the experiment was attended by a complete social revolution that conferred lasting benefits upon the people, and gave an immense stimulus to private enterprise. These statistics were well worth the attention of the House, because they were the results of an experiment which had been in operation in a neighbouring country, similarly situated, during the last few years. The experiment had raised the people from a state of pauperism to a state of affluence. And what did the House suppose had been the expense to Belgium of trying this glorious experiment? Why, only £32,000; and this was the sort of experiment he was asking the House to give some of the localities of Ireland the power of testing.

Lord J. RUSSELL vindicated the Government and the Legislature from the censures pronounced by Mr. Lucas, both on account of what they had done and of what

they had abstained from doing. With regard to the suggested establishment of industrial schools, he submitted that no case had been made out for deviating, on behalf of Ireland, from the course pursued in this country for the promotion of industrial education. Instruction in manufactures had and could be given under the superintendence of Government, but there was a vast distinction between giving that instruction for the sake of promoting manufacturing art, and undertaking it with a view to a remunerative profit. (Hear, hear.) The pursuit of profit should be left entirely to individual enterprise, and should never, if possible, be thwarted by State competition. (Hear, hear.) The instances which the honourable member had quoted in support of his proposition, if they were worth anything, did not so much prove the expediency of a State entering upon commercial enterprise, as the great advantage which the recognition of freedom of conscience conferred on the country. (Hear, hear.) Without giving any opinion as to the success of the experiment in Belgium, or elsewhere, he must decline at the present moment to give the hon. gentleman any promise or pledge that his proposal would be adopted. (Hear.) After some remarks from Mr. J. MACGREGOR, Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. A. PELLATT, and Mr. KENNEDY, the subject dropped, and the House went into Committee of Supply.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, at the morning sitting, Lord PALMERSTON moved the second reading of the Public Health Act Amendment Bill, the object of which was to continue for a limited period the acts which established the Boards of Health. The act of 1848 was introduced by Lord Carlisle for the establishment of a general board, which, by diffusing information and promoting local organization, might improve the health and comfort of the people, in connexion with the Government. Its duty was to take cognizance of the public health, to collect facts, and to afford advice; but the ultimate purpose of its labours was to create local boards to carry out the object of securing, as far as possible, the health of their several districts. Such boards had been established in 180 towns. The act would expire at the end of this session, and, at the present moment more especially, he thought it peculiarly unfitting that the arrangements made under it should be suddenly dropped, when that terrible disease the cholera prevailed in many parts of Europe, and was beginning to show itself in the metropolis of this country. Experience had proved, that if remedies were applied in the early stages of this disease it might be mastered in almost every case; but the arrangements required discretion and combination, and one of the most effectual methods of preventing its ravages was the system of house to house visitation, suggested by the General Board of Health. He thought Parliament, if it deprived the country of the advantages of those medical arrangements which it was the province of the board to provide, would incur a serious responsibility. A question arose, however, as to the condition in which the board should be placed; and he thought, although the arrangements made by Lord Carlisle had, in many respects, worked well, yet, on the whole, they were not such as it was desirable to continue. The board was, at present, practically independent, not being under the control of any department of the executive Government, or represented by any responsible organ in Parliament. He thought this a mistake, and the object of the present bill was to continue the board for a limited time, and to connect it with the office of the Home Secretary, as a branch of that department; so that the board would be placed under the direct orders and control of the Secretary of State, who would be answerable for the personal composition of the board, as well as for its acts. He had proposed that the act should be continued for two years, but he would not object to limit its duration for one year, nor to an inquiry next year into what had been done since 1848. Objections had been made to the persons of whom the board was composed. All that he could say on this subject was, that the members had placed their appointments in his hands, and were ready to retire if the Government required them to do so. It was proposed to bring the board under the general scope of retired allowances. He most urgently entreated the House to pass this bill, which was of the utmost interest to the great masses of the people.

Lord SEYMOUR, in moving that the second reading of the bill be deferred for three months, observed that the Act of 1848, the working of which came now properly under review, contained two principles—one, the introduction of certain sanitary measures; the second, the constitution of a board to administer the powers it conferred. The first he did not dispute, but its value depended upon the manner in which the powers of the board were administered, and he should show, he said, that they had been so administered as to be a misfortune instead of an advantage to the community. Those powers required caution, judgment, and forbearance; but the board, as now constituted, had evinced neither quality. The two chief functions of the board, according to Lord Palmerston, were to advise the Government, and to administer the Public Health Act, neither of which had they discharged satisfactorily. Their advice to the Government on the subjects of metropolitan interments, the supply of water, drainage, and nuisances, had been useless, or worse than useless; and was it worth, he asked, keeping up such an advising department, whose reports, which cost an enormous sum for printing, were valueless? Considering the Board of Health as a subordinate administrative department, he detailed various instances of their proceedings, in doing which he noticed certain remarks made by the Earl of Shaftesbury in the other House. He regarded the bill as objectionable, because it gave great powers without proper responsibility. He admitted that the Act of 1848 must be continued for another year; but it should

not be continued, he said, under the present board, which had entirely lost the confidence of that House, and a board which had forfeited that confidence could not properly execute their duties. It was absolutely necessary for the House to show that it would have a board properly responsible to it, by rejecting this bill, in order that the Government might bring in another bill with a better constituted board.

Mr. MILNES spoke in defence of the bill, and replied to Lord Seymour.

Mr. HENLEY observed that the board was not only unpopular, but was condemned by the Executive Government, otherwise this would have been a simple continuance bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, it had been admitted that somebody should have a control in this matter, and, with regard to the powers to be given, there was no great difference of opinion. The only question was, whether these powers had been exercised with discretion, or whether there had been so much indiscretion that they could not be committed to the board even for a year longer. Upon some points he agreed with Lord Seymour, that the board were mistaken in the advice they gave; but upon other subjects their advice had been of great importance, and their merits with regard to them had been overlooked. In respect to the cholera, a public board could hardly have rendered a greater service. One ground of opposition to the bill was on account of the persons composing the present board. The Earl of Shaftesbury required no eulogy; no man had laboured so disinterestedly for the benefit of the working classes. Mr. Chadwick, an object of so much obloquy, was a man of the greatest energy, who, by labour, zeal, and unremitting application, had endeavoured to find remedies for various social evils. In respect to the Poor-law, crime, and the public health, there was no man to whose inquiries and exertions the country was more indebted. At the same time, he was one of those who were apt to overlook objections to their plans, and he dared say that Mr. Chadwick had not dealt with them always in a conciliatory or judicious manner. Lord Palmerston had, however, stated that all the members of the board had placed their appointment in the hands of the Government, and he thought that, after twenty years' labour, Mr. Chadwick should have a retired allowance. With regard to Dr. Southwood Smith, he believed it was absolutely necessary for the good working of the board that there should be a medical member, and no objection had been made to him. The only difference of opinion, then, was as to whether a new system should be adopted without further inquiry, or the present system should be continued for six months only; or whether, as the Government proposed, the existence of the board should be prolonged for another year, and next session there should be an inquiry. He considered the proposition of the Government preferable, and that the rejection of this bill would be unwise.

Mr. HENWOOD supported the bill, and defended Mr. Chadwick, whose medical advisers, he said, had recommended him not to continue a member of the board.

Upon a division, the amendment of Lord Seymour was carried by 74 to 65; so the bill is lost.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

In committee of supply, on Monday, there were conversations on various questions of public interest. On the vote of £2,055, for reinstating the chapel at Constantinople, Sir J. WALMSLEY said that the ambassador's house in Constantinople had cost £84,000, and he believed that it contained ample accommodation at present for those who were attached to the embassy. With regard to any further chapel accommodation, he thought it should be provided at the expense of the residents at Constantinople. Mr. WILSON said that, some six years ago, the chapel belonging to the embassy had been burned down, and it had not been since re-erected, partly, he must own, in consequence of the extravagant and lavish expenditure on the embassy house. (Hear, hear.) The inconvenience of the want of a chapel, however, had become so great, that urgent representations were made on the subject. Just now the want of the chapel was peculiarly felt. The vote was eventually agreed to.

On the vote of £1,400 for the building of a wall and other necessary buildings connected with the Protestant Cemetery at Madrid, Mr. WISE said he did not object to the establishment of a Protestant cemetery in Madrid, but to its establishment with conditions which were likely to lead to future misunderstanding. He believed that there were not more than twenty-five or thirty English residents altogether in Madrid, yet they were called on to pay £1,400 for a cemetery there, whereas in Paris, where there were great numbers of English, there was no cemetery. (Hear, hear.) The votes of this nature passed during the present year amounted to the sum of £12,285. (Hear.) Mr. PELLATT wished to know if the burial-ground was to be consecrated by an English Bishop, whether the chaplain would receive Dissenters in it, and whether he would receive the children of Baptist parents who had not received infant baptism? Mr. WILSON said that the ground would be consecrated by a Protestant bishop, but all Protestants would have the free use of it. Mr. MILNES said the question of the burial-ground involved something of a principle, and it was somewhat gained that the existence of Protestants was recognised in Spain. The vote was then agreed to.

On the vote of £2,500 for repairing the Royal monuments in Westminster Abbey, Mr. EWART said that he highly approved of the object of the vote. But he hoped the Government would take steps to secure the free admission of the public to these monuments, which were to be restored by their money. The fees taken in Westminster Abbey had been reduced from a discriminating duty, to a fixed duty of 6d. each person. Sir W. MOLESWORTH said the subject was under his consideration. (Hear.) The object of levying fees was to pay the persons who were employed in showing the parties the monuments in the building.

It was of importance that no persons should be permitted to go through the building without being attended and carefully watched, for it was a fact that the monuments had suffered more from pilfering in the last century than all the centuries that preceded it. If no fee was to be levied in future for seeing these monuments, it would be necessary for Parliament to grant a sum of money annually to pay persons to go round with the visitors. Mr. M. MILNES said that there would have been a statue of the poet Campbell in Westminster Abbey, but the Dean and Chapter of Westminster asked the enormous fee of £200 for a few square feet of space. (Hear, hear.) If the dean and chapter did not provide places for public statues, it could not be the interest or duty of Parliament to spend the national money in the preservation or restoration of the building. (Hear, hear.) After a very general condemnation of the fee system, and a promise from Sir W. Molesworth to communicate with the dean and chapter on the subject of public monuments, the vote was agreed to.

On the proposal to grant £1,000 for the restoration of the statue of King Charles I., at Charing-cross. Sir W. MOLESWORTH said, in reply to Sir J. SHELLEY, that last year, an application having been made to him by the Crystal Palace Company to allow a cast of the statue to be made, and that application having been acceded to, he had an opportunity of visiting the statue, and observing certain defects in it. In consequence of what he saw he employed Mr. Richard Westmacott to examine the statue and make a report. That gentleman reported that it was in a very bad state; and unless the committee were willing to see one of the finest statues in the metropolis fall to pieces, they should agree to the vote. Mr. WISE thought the repairs might wait. (Laughter.) Their associations in connexion with Charles the First were not of a character which should make them especially anxious to restore his statue. (Hear, hear.) Mr. DISRAELI was surprised that the hon. gentleman, shallow as might be his constitutional prejudices, did not support the vote as a lover of the fine arts. The vote was agreed to.

On the proposal to grant £12,000 to defray the cost of collecting agricultural statistics, Mr. CARDWELL, in reply to Lord W. GRAHAM, enumerated the counties from which statistics had been obtained, including Norfolk, Suffolk, Hants, Wilts, Berks, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and two or three others. Mr. CAYLEY wished to know why the process of collection had not been more widely extended? Mr. CARDWELL said when the experiment was first tried, great difficulty was found in collecting information, and it was thought best, in the first instance, to confine it to a few counties, for which the machinery of the Poor-law Board afforded the greatest facilities. When the Government first determined to obtain the returns, they resolved to make a distinction between matters of fact and matters of opinion. Accordingly, with regard to Scotland, they had laid before Parliament, on two occasions, returns under those two heads. In England, on the other hand, they had hitherto adhered to matters of fact. In the present year, however, the inspectors were to break up new ground, and to include matters of opinion as well as fact in this country as well as in Scotland.

On the vote of £2,273 for the salaries and expenses of the office for the registration of joint-stock companies, Mr. BRIGHT observed, that a resolution had been agreed to by the House a few weeks ago upon the subject of limited liabilities; and he wished to ask the President of the Board of Trade if that question was now under the serious consideration of his department, and if the Government had come to any conclusion upon the matter? Mr. CARDWELL said, the resolution came to the other night had reference to the principle of what was called *commandite*, and the Government would not lose time in taking the subject into consideration. Mr. BRIGHT asked if any proceedings were likely to be taken to place the particular department of the question to which he had referred on a more satisfactory footing. Mr. CARDWELL said, the Government were acting in strict accordance with the recommendation of a committee which had been appointed by the House. The vote was then agreed to.

Upon the next vote, £50,000 for the expense of the British department of the Paris Industrial Exhibition of 1855, Mr. BRIGHT said that his constituents were most anxious that our textile fabrics should be properly represented in the Paris Exhibition, and to show that their object was a public one, had subscribed a large sum for the purposes of the Exhibition, stipulating, that on the goods sent over no name of any particular manufacturer should be inscribed. He had received a letter from the town clerk of Manchester, containing some observations respecting the disposition of the Government grant, which he thought he could not do better than read to the House. The writer stated that the manufacturers of Manchester gathered from Mr. Cole's letter, that very little substantial aid would be afforded to the exhibition of British manufactures. Mr. Cole allotted to the subdividing of space upwards of £3,000; expense of office in Paris, about £3,000; cleaning, &c., £5,000; painting, decorating, &c., £3,000; travelling and other expenses of jurors, &c., £11,000; (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") In the whole estimate there was only £9,750 appropriated in aid, direct or indirect, of the objects of the Exhibition, while the whole of the residue would be expended in matters which he believed would be amply provided for by the French Government, or in entertaining a large staff of jurors and others sumptuously in Paris. Mr. CARDWELL said the principle upon which the estimate had been based was, that Parliament should be asked to undertake that part of the expenditure to which each particular exhibitor could not be called on to contribute, because it could not be said to him, "You have a direct and personal interest in undertaking this expenditure;" but that that part of the ex-

pense which was for the benefit of particular exhibitors should be left to them to provide. The whole sum, as thus proportioned, was much less than that spent by the French Government on account of the Great Exhibition of 1851. Some further discussion ensued, in the course of which Colonel SIBTHORP inveighed against the Crystal Palace at Sydenham and Hyde Park. Mr. LOCKE said he thought that if the manufacturing industry of this country had been left to itself there would have been no necessity for it at all. The vote was then agreed to.

On a vote of £100,000 for civil contingencies, Mr. W. WILLIAMS objected to various items, such as £1,200 for Episcopal clergymen in Scotland, and £2,769 to Lord St. Germain's on taking the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Mr. PELLATT inquired as to a charge of certain tours made by colonial bishops. Mr. WILSON said the charge was not a new one. As to the payment made to Episcopal clergymen in Scotland, it was in lieu of a sum formerly paid from the civil list. Mr. PELLATT was not at all satisfied with the explanation about the visits of the colonial bishops, and would move that the vote be reduced by £351 7s. 6d., the sum paid for their expenses. Mr. W. WILLIAMS would remind the hon. gentleman that, though £100,000 was now asked for, probably not more than £70,000 would be expended, so that it was of no use to move a reduction of £350 or even £10,000. The fact was, they were in a fix and could do nothing. Mr. PELLATT would not divide upon the question if the hon. Under-Secretary promised that the items would not be repeated next year. Mr. HADFIELD protested against these constant claims for colonial purposes connected with religion. The amendment was rejected without a division, and the vote was agreed to.

On the vote of £988,000 for the expenses of the embodied and disembodied militia in Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. WILLIAMS said that, as only 30,000 men had been sent to the East, he could not account for the large increase that had taken place in the standing army of the country, and wished the Government would give some explanation as to this. Colonel SIBTHORP said the hon. member did not know anything about soldiers, and he should not like to see him even in the awkward squad. (Laughter.) Whatever was expended for our army he (Colonel Sibthorp) conceived to be necessary, and he did not think that any hon. member would be more ready to cry out "Wolf" than the hon. member, if there was not a sufficient protection for the country.

After some further votes the House resumed.

MEDICAL GRADUATES BILL.

The House of Lords went into committee on this bill, *pro forma*, on Thursday. The Duke of ARGYLL observed that he had seen several medical men upon the subject of this bill since the second reading, all of whom were opposed to it on one ground or another. He thought the bill a rash bill, and attempted to settle questions which should be deferred until the introduction of a general measure of medical reform. In committee, he should move that the Universities of Scotland and Ireland be included in the bill. He did not wish to deprive the London University of the privilege sought, but he thought that other Universities were equally entitled.

Lord MONTEAGLE, in reply, said, that this bill need not interfere with a general measure of medical reform. The bill had been supported in the other House by every member of the Government; the last division in its favour being 167 to 5, and the Home Secretary had supported it expressly on the ground that it would not interfere with a general measure of medical reform.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE recognised the claim of the University of London, and could of his knowledge say, that although no stipulation was entered into, expectations had been held out that that University should ultimately receive the same amount of favour from the Legislature as Oxford and Cambridge. The University of London had fully earned the fulfilment of that expectation, as the education it gave, and the men it produced, placed it on quite a level with the older Universities. With respect to what had fallen from his noble friend, the noble duke near him, it must be admitted that it was worthy of consideration whether the bill would not by a side wind give to the University of London advantages over other Universities which were not really intended.

The committee was then postponed until Tuesday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the motion for going into committee on the Drainage of Lands Bill was made by Earl GRANVILLE and opposed by Lord PORTMAN, who objected to the extraordinary powers to be given by the bill over property. He moved that the committal of the bill be postponed for three months. This amendment was carried, upon a division, by 23 votes to 13.

In reply to Mr. M. MILNES, Lord PALMERSTON stated that a Government prosecution would be instituted against Lieutenant Austin, the governor, and Mr. Blount, the surgeon, of Birmingham Borough Prison, on account of their ill-treatment of the prisoners therein confined.

Late on Monday night the House of Commons went into committee on the Customs duties, for the purpose of passing a series of resolutions preliminary to the introduction of a bill for effecting certain alterations in a long schedule of duties charged upon divers imported commodities. One of these resolutions referred to the hop duties, and, being opposed, was postponed. The rest of the series was agreed to, and the House resumed.

On Thursday, the House of Commons sat twelve hours.

The Royal assent was given, by commission, on Monday, to the following bills:—Highway Rates,

Turnpike Trusts Arrangements, General Board of Health, Registration of Bills of Sale (Ireland), Jamaica Loan, Sheriff and Sheriff-Clerk of Chancery (Scotland), Joint Stock Banks (Scotland), Cruelty to Animals, Portland, &c., Chapels, Relieving Officers, Turnpike Trusts Continuance, &c., Jury Trial (Scotland), Friendly Societies, Royal Military Asylum, Poor Law Commission Continuance (Ireland), Heritable Securities (Scotland), Borough Rates, Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, Stock in Trade Exemption, Common, &c., Rights (Ordinance), Land Revenues of the Crown (Ireland), Highways (Public Health), Public Libraries, and a number of railway and private bills.

Foreign and Colonial News.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

General Espartero entered Madrid on the 29th, having been preceded by Senor Salaza, with the terms on which he would accept the government. The *Madrid Gazette* contains a proclamation by the Queen. Her Majesty testifies therein her confidence in Spaniards as well as in Marshal Espartero. She announced, moreover, the re-assembling of the Cortes. The proclamation was very well received. The militia did duty at the Palace conjointly with the infantry of the line. Chico, the chief of the secret police, had been taken and shot by the people. Detachments of the garrison and of the Civil Guard had fraternized with the National Guard at Puerta del Sol. The Queen, King-Consort, and infant Princess came to the principal balcony of the palace to see the guard changed, and were received with *vivas* and clapping of hands. There was a violent scene at the palace in consequence of Queen Isabel accepting Espartero's conditions, to which her mother was opposed, and became greatly exasperated—even going so far, it is said, as to box her daughter's ears; while the King-Consort was in a great passion at seeing this, and was for having Queen Christina delivered over to the people.

General Espartero and the insurgent generals have, it is said, come to an understanding on one important point. Queen Christina is to be allowed to leave the kingdom without violence; but if she should hesitate, she is to be forced to leave it. The *Patrie* says:—"According to private letters from Madrid, the general opinion as to the course to be taken by General Espartero is the convocation of the constituent Cortes, and until the meeting of the new deputies, the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1837."

Large bodies of troops were marching towards the capital. General Blaser had resigned the command of the troops under his orders. He remained at Baylen. The Queen, by proclamation, has restored Generals O'Donnell, Serrano, and Dulce to their rank, and recalls the generals and other officials banished by the San Luis Administration. General O'Donnell entered Seville with his forces on the 21st.

Letters from Madrid of the 25th ult. state that the barricades were very numerous, although the city was calm. As many as 17,000 of the civil population were under arms. Paths had been made across the barricades for foot passengers, horses, and mules. At many of the barricades were exhibited busts of Espartero, O'Donnell, Dulce, Ros de Olayo, &c., decorated with laurels, flowers, and draperies. Don Emanuel Concha was at Barcelona, co-operating with the Captain-General. On the 29th, at Barcelona, a decree of the Junta orders the suppression of a machine in the manufactures, which was calculated to throw a number of hands out of work.

The reception of Espartero at Saragossa was most enthusiastic. When he entered the capital of Arragon no less than 40,000 persons formed his escort. The balconies of all the houses were hung with brocade and silk, adorned with the national colours, and crowded with elegantly attired ladies, who rent the air with cries of "Viva Espartero!" and showered on the General crowns of flowers, and verses printed on paper of different colours. It was a magnificent spectacle. Espartero, dressed in a riding coat, was seated in an open coach. He endeavoured to smile and salute with his handkerchief, but he oftener carried it to his face, which was bathed in tears.

AUSTRALIA.

Intelligence from Sydney, by the overland mail, comes down to the 24th May. The Legislative Council met on the 10th, but were unable to proceed to business, as the Governor-General had not returned from a visit to Moreton Bay and Port Curtis. He came in next day. The Council had adjourned for a week, and on meeting again received a message from the Governor proroguing them until the 6th June. The chief part of this message relates to the alarm and anxiety felt for the safety of the port. The Governor said that he was satisfied, from the most authentic sources of information within his reach, that no immediate occasion for alarm existed, but that he would cause "the works of defence already commenced to be prosecuted with vigour, and would secure the continued presence of one of her Majesty's ships-of-war."

An enthusiastic and well-attended meeting was held at Sydney on the 23d May; Sir Charles Nicholson, the Speaker of the Legislative Council, taking the chair. On the motion of Mr. Darnall, an address to the Queen was carried by acclamation. It is short, and speaks well for the true British spirit of the colony.

To her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. The humble address of the Citizens of Sydney.

May it please your Majesty—We desire at this period of threatened warfare to convey to your Majesty the assurance of our unalterable devotion and loyalty to your Majesty, and of our hearty approval of the decided measures which have been adopted by your Majesty's

Government to repel the unrighteous invasion of Turkey by the Emperor of Russia.

With profound gratitude for a long and prosperous interval of peace, we are prepared to submit to the calamities of war in defence of the great principles of national independence and general civilization; and we will assist to the utmost of our ability to maintain the honour of the British flag, and the safety of this portion of your Majesty's dominions.

It was also resolved, that measures should be taken to call all the combined forces of the colony into action on the approach of any hostile force. "Dr. Lang, the new member of the Legislative Council, endeavoured," says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, "to disturb the unanimity of the meeting by denouncing the conduct of the British Government for protecting Turkey after having suffered Hungary and Poland to succumb to the despotism of Russia; but he was met with such a storm of disapprobation, even from his own political partisans, that he was obliged to cut short his oration. His amendment to postpone the proceedings for six months did not even find a seconder."

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

The *Overland Friend of China* of June 6, sums up the China news transmitted by the last mail. "From private sources (says the *Friend*), and on what we deem reliable authority, we learn that the insurgent army now consists of three main divisions, irrespectively of the central body in occupation of Nanking and Chinkeang-foo. A mere glance at the wide field of operations over which their movements extend, will suffice to show that, notwithstanding a check in the vicinity of the northern capital, the insurgent arms never were, on the whole, more victorious and powerful.

"First in order, we observe the northern section retreating southward from the province of Pechili and entering the province of Shantung. But the whole movement bears the appearance, not of an irregular flight, but of a premeditated march southward—either to await the expected arrival of reinforcements from Nanking, or, in order to create a diversion by invading the rich and hitherto undisturbed province of Shantung—in other words, protecting their rear towards the south east. The large bodies of insurgents who are reported as crossing the Yellow River, and advancing northward in the beginning of April—seem to indicate an accession of reinforcements on their way to the northern army, and a state of things incompatible with the hopeless defeat of the patriot cause near Peking. We have reason to believe that severe losses have been sustained on both sides, both by imperialists and insurgents, and that the leaders at Nanking will, as might have been expected, be compelled to concentrate a large portion of their dispersed forces upon the final issue of the conflict at Peking.

"A second body of insurgents, apparently advancing northwards from the original seat of the rebellion in the province of Kwangse, are conquering on every side. The capital cities of Hoo-nan and Hoo-pih provinces are besieged by this section of the insurgents, who appear to have separated into two chief divisions. Already we hear of the capture of the cities of Yoh-chow, Seang-yin, and Ying-keang in the former, and Han-yang, Ying-ching, Heaoukan, Hwang-chow, and Han-k'how in the latter province.

"The third section of the patriot army appears to have effected a movement in a western direction from Nanking itself; and its victorious progress shows the weakness of the Manchow Imperial Government. Important cities in the province of G'nan-hwui have been taken, and in one of them the Governor of the province was slain. The G'nan-hwui section of the insurgent army appears to be advancing in the direction of the seaboard through the green tea district, and the local rebels at Shanghai assert that it is from this body that the expected succours from the Tae-ping-wang army at Nanking are to come to the relief of their besieged compatriots at Shanghai. The local rebels in the latter city appear to be somewhat disheartened at the long delay, but confidently affirm that communications have passed between them and Tae-ping-wang, and that the promised relief will in due time arrive. In the meantime, much will depend on the attitude maintained by foreign powers towards the contending parties at Shanghai."

Letters from Shanghai, to the 30th May, state that the city still continued to be held by the so-called rebels. Some fighting between the rebels and Imperialists had taken place, in which one of the foreign vessels employed by the Imperialists was engaged. She had five men killed, and received considerable damage. There does not appear to have been any communication yet entered upon between the rebels holding Nanking and those in the possession of Shanghai. From the *North China Herald* we learn that, on the 25th of May, an unsuccessful attempt was made upon the city by the Imperialists, who penetrated some way within the walls, but were ultimately driven out and compelled to retreat.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Mavrocordato arrived at Athens on the 20th. Four insurgent chiefs have been put to death near Frikona, in Thessaly, by the Bashi-Bazouks.

A dreadful accident has just occurred at the polygon of Lorient. A cannon burst and killed nine artillerymen on the spot; eleven others were wounded.

A woman who, it appeared, had made a regular trade of destroying illegitimate children at Villa Vice, Portugal, has been committed on a charge of murdering nine infants.

An agent from an American company has lately been in Copenhagen, to request the permission of the Danish Government to lay down wires over Iceland and Denmark, as part of the line from America to Europe.

The American mail steamer, Franklin, from Havre and Southampton for New York, has been wrecked off Long Island. She went ashore during a fog on the

17th, and the latest accounts from her state that it was utterly impossible the vessel could be saved. The passengers had all landed, and the cargo would be saved, but in a very damaged condition.

The young King of Portugal, accompanied by his brother, the Duke of Oporto, arrived at Berlin on Saturday night, having come up the Rhine, and landed at Dusseldorf. The Royal party from Portugal is being amused with a parade every day; and, after seeing all the military and other sights, will leave for Coburg. The King has already conferred on his youthful guest the order of the Black Eagle.

Great changes for the better are now expected to take place in Egypt under Said Pasha, who has hitherto shown himself a liberal-minded, though rather extravagant man, and takes pleasure in the society of Europeans. He has declared his intention of adopting measures for the improvement of trade and the extension of agriculture in the country. He will not undertake anything new for the present, but will hasten the completion of the public works now in progress, such as canals for the irrigation of the land, and the railway between Alexandria and Cairo, which will very probably be extended to Suez.

THE IRISH ABDUCTION CASE.

The trial of Mr. John Carden, "Lord of Barnane," for the attempted abduction of Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot, came on at Clonmel, on Friday morning. "The ladies mustered in strong force." The Attorney-General conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Martley, Q.C., the defence.

After an unsuccessful attempt to obtain a postponement of the trial, the panel was called, the jury sworn, and the indictment read, and the prisoner pleaded not guilty. There were two counts to the indictment—the first, charging abduction with the intent to marry; the second charging an intent to defile.

From the speech of the Attorney-General, and the evidence, it appeared that Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot, is the youngest of three sisters, the second of whom married Captain Gough—son of Lord Gough—and resided with them at Rathronan Lodge. Mr. Carden, as a neighbouring country gentleman, became friendly with the family, made his suit to Miss Eleanor, and was decisively rejected. He continued to persecute her with his attentions, and seems to have designed her abduction on Wednesday, June the 28th, when the ladies from Rathronan were known to be at Fethard Church, about three quarters of a mile from the lodge. Mr. Carden and a man named Rainsberry were on the spot, with horses and a carriage, but fortunately, the lady he sought omitted that day to attend service. The next day Mr. Carden met her at the Clonmel flower show, and a few words were exchanged. On Sunday, the 2nd of July, the three sisters and Miss Lyndon, a visitor, went to church in an open car. Mr. Carden was observed standing behind a tombstone. During the morning it rained, and while the ladies remained to the sacrament their driver returned to get the covered car. About the time of his return, there drew up, at right angles with the road to Rathronan, a carriage, with two horses. Two horsemen, and three or four men on foot, appeared to be connected with the carriage. The footman ran forward and fastened the gate of the lodge. One of the horsemen dismounted, and fastened his horse to the back of the carriage—the other, who proved to be Mr. Carden, watched the appearance of the car, rode rapidly to meet it, when it had passed rode round it, and walked his horse behind it. How the seats in the car were occupied, and how Mr. Carden proceeded in his attempt, the leading witness thus tells:—

The driver's seat is in a recess at one side of the car. I sat next the recess. There is a window at the opposite side. My sister Laura sat next it. Miss Lyndon sat next me, Mrs. Gough next my sister Laura. We drove home in that way by the road, which is shady there; it is a straight road opposite Rathronan-gate, leading to Clonmel. We had got about half-way from the church when my sister, Laura Arbuthnot, said, "Mr. Carden is coming." I then saw Mr. Carden. He passed from the direction of Rathronan on horseback a few yards, when he turned his horse and followed us close to the car. He did not say anything. When close to the lodge-gate the car stopped suddenly. It was not stopped by any orders from those in the car. [The reins had been cut by Mr. Carden's men, and the driver compelled to stop.] I did not see Mr. Carden at the moment the car stopped. The next time I saw him was at the door of the car, which he opened, and put in his hand across Miss Lyndon, and caught hold of my arm. He pulled me very violently. My sister, Miss Arbuthnot, held me, and prevented Mr. Carden from pulling me out. Miss Lyndon, who remained in the car, struck him on the face with her closed hand. I saw him bleeding. Mr. Carden then let me go, and pulled Miss Lyndon out of the car. I saw her dragged out by Mr. Carden on the road. Mrs. Gough was then in the car, but she left it soon afterwards. I saw her get out of it. I and my sister, Miss Arbuthnot, were in the car. I was in the place behind the coachman, my sister opposite. Mr. Carden caught my sister and pulled her out. I did not see distinctly how he caught hold of her. She resisted him with all her strength. After her removal I was alone in the car. Mr. Carden came to the car again. He caught hold of both my wrists. He endeavoured to pull me out of the car. I resisted him by holding on by a strap which was attached to the window. I caught it to prevent myself from being taken out; the strap broke at the moment Mr. Carden had hold of my wrists. The strap was broken by the force with which Mr. Carden pulled me. When the strap gave way I was pulled down from where I was sitting to the door of the car, out of the seat on which I had been sitting. I was raised off the seat and pulled over to the door of the car. Mr. Carden, who was on the step, was still holding the

upper part of my body, which was out of the car. I was leaning out over the edge of the car. My legs and the remainder of my body were in the car. My feet at that time had been drawn nearer the door than they were when I was sitting at the recess. They were drawn close to the door. They had been close to the other end. The length of the car is, as I think, three or four feet. I think my feet had been removed about two feet; the remainder of my body more than that—I think about three feet; I mean by that the portion of my body that was outside the door. The car at the back had loose leather curtains; the front and sides are solid. It was over the doorway I was pulled; I think I was about a foot from the doorway. I recovered my position just as I was losing my balance from having put my foot against the opposite side of the car. I did it to save myself from being pulled out. I was at the time on my side. I did not get back to where I had been sitting, but succeeded in getting a seat at the bottom of the car, the place where Miss Lyndon had been sitting. I made every resistance I could. I kicked Mr. Carden in the chest with one of my feet. I was then in the car. Mr. Carden was below me on the step, or on the ground. That occurred at the moment I recovered my position. He was at the time holding me with both his hands by the wrists. He pulled me very hard indeed. My wrists were bruised from the effects of the dragging. I don't know where my sister, Miss Arbuthnot, was at that time. As soon as I recovered my position I saw her strike him on the back of the head with her closed hand. She was behind Mr. Carden on the road at the time. While I was in the car, after the other ladies had left it, Mr. Carden said, "Eleanor, it is you I want." He repeated my name frequently. I heard him say to my sister, Mrs. Gough, that he should be hanged. He said that only once. I saw three or four men about the car. One of them was at the back of the car, and tried to pull my sister, Miss Arbuthnot, out. He did not succeed. That man tried to pull her out before Mr. Carden tried to do so. The other three men were at the back of the car. I heard Mr. Carden speak to a tall man who was some way from the car, after he had tried to pull me out. He said to that man, "Pull her out," pointing to me, and "don't mind the others." Mr. Carden was then about three or four yards from the car. That man came over and caught hold of my clothes, and tried to pull me out of the car. My clothes, outer and under, were very much torn. I resisted the attempts of that man. Mr. Carden was on the road at the time, about two or three yards from the car. Just before I was struggling with the tall man I saw the coachman, James Dwyer, close to the back of the car. He was trying to defend me. He had placed himself there for that purpose. I did not see anything further done. The car proceeded through the gate of Rathronan. I did not see what became of Mr. Carden or the tall man. None of the ladies had got into the car until after it had got through the gate. I had seen Mr. Carden on the Thursday before at the flower-show of Clonmel. He said to me, "How do you do?" I bowed to him. He asked me how my sister was. I said, "Very well," and turned from him. I think that was about four o'clock. I remained till five and returned home. I did not again see Mr. Carden till Sunday. I never encouraged the addresses of Mr. Carden.

Cross-examined by Mr. Martley, Q.C.—I have known Mr. Carden for about two years as an acquaintance. I knew him first at Mr. Bagwell's. I had been staying at the house. On the 2nd of July I resisted Mr. Carden as much as I could. I did so with success. I was not moved at all until after Miss Lyndon and my sister had been taken out. As the strap broke I was pulled down to the end of the car, where I was then standing. I was near falling out. I recovered with one foot and kicked him with the other. I was never altogether removed from the car.

It was Mrs. Gough who, escaping (though in a condition that made the assault perilous to two lives), ran to the house and alarmed the servants. The brave Miss Lyndon seems to have dragged Mr. Carden off Miss Eleanor, and to have held on to him with the elder Miss Arbuthnot. The first to come to their help was a man named Magrath, who was on the road at the time, who called to Smithwick, Lord Gough's shepherd, just returning from mass. With great energy these two attacked the party armed with pistols and "skull-crackers," and, despite some severe blows (fortunately, Mr. Carden's people disregarded his orders to fire), beat them off. Mr. Carden himself ran to his carriage calling "murder." Smithwick had beaten him with his own whip. The carriage was pursued by a mounted policeman, who, on overtaking it, turned the horses into a ditch, and captured Mr. Carden and three of his companions. In the carriage was found pistols, ammunition, "skull-crackers," and two bottles of chloroform, with sponges. The chloroform had been furnished by a Dr. Forsyth to Mr. Carden, on no better pretence than that he wanted it for a lady subject to hysterics. "He thought his rank entitled him to have it without prying."

The defence was that there had been no "abduction" in the legal sense. The lady had not been forced quite out of the carriage. The Attorney-General replied that the removal had been substantially accomplished. The judge advised that a verdict should be taken for the minor crime of attempted abduction (a course permitted by Lord Campbell's act, 14 & 15 Vic. c. 100)—to which council assented, and the verdict of not guilty of felony, but guilty of an attempt, was handed in. The trial of the second count was fixed for the next day.

On Saturday, however, a correlative issue was raised, by the submission to the jury of an indictment for felonious assault on John Smithwick, the shepherd, who came to the aid of Miss Arbuthnot. The whole day was consumed in legal argument, and the Attorney-General complained that his conduct had been stigmatized as "vindictive, unjustifiable, and unconstitutional." The public prosecutor was always put upon his trial in criminal cases in this country (Ireland), and the only aggrieved person was the prisoner. At length the jury retired to their room, taking with them the following issue:—"Whether the acquittal of the charge of abduction was an acquittal of the felony or felonies in the present indictment—viz., the cutting

and wounding John Smithwick, with intent to disable, &c." After an absence of about an hour, the jury returned, and stated that there was no chance of their agreeing. Judge Ball: It is rather soon for you to despair, gentlemen. The jury then retired again, and his lordship proceeded to dispose of some petty cases. After a considerable interval, the jury again came into court, and intimated that there was no chance of agreeing. Judge Ball said:—

It is now 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, and from that time until 10 o'clock on Monday morning would be a very long interval for twelve gentlemen to be enclosed without any refreshment whatever. I announced this to you at a period early in the evening, in order that you might endeavour to avoid the consequences of not agreeing to-night. If you do not find a verdict before a reasonable time I shall be obliged to have you enclosed for the night. I shall have no power by law to order you any refreshment before Monday.

A Juror: We will all be dead before that time. (Laughter.)

Another Juror: Will your lordship allow us to send for our coats?

Judge Ball: You had better retire now and consider your verdict, gentlemen.

Another Juror: Could your lordship direct us to find a verdict? (Laughter.)

Some jurors asked, whether the question which had been referred to them was not one of law? Others remarked it was a very plain one.

Judge Ball: It is a question both of law and fact.

A Juror: Are we to consider any part of the evidence of yesterday?

Judge Ball: Nothing, except what you have heard about it to-day. You would violate your oaths if you were to take into account any evidence that was not presented at the trial now pending.

After some further discussion the jury again retired. Special constables were called forward to take charge of the jury if necessary. The jury again came out, and it was intimated that one of them was of opinion that the verdict of the previous day amounted to an acquittal of the prisoners from all charges. Judge Ball: From all charges, past, present, and to come? Then, gentlemen, I'm afraid you will have to wait until Monday morning. A Juror: Give us a few minutes more, my lord. After an interval of a few minutes, the jury handed down the following verdict:—

"We find that the acquittal of the charge of abduction is not an acquittal of the felony or felonies in this indictment." They were then discharged, and the Court adjourned until Monday.

The trial, on the second count of the indictment, did not occupy much time, and terminated in a verdict of "not guilty," which was received with much applause. Mr. Carden made a speech, protesting his innocence of the worse charge, and acknowledging the magnitude of his crime. He was then sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The *Times*, in remarking on this curious trial, gives some still more curious particulars of Mr. Carden:—

He is a man very well known, not only in Ireland, but also in this country, and has everywhere left the impression that he has a monomania on the subject of beauty and fortune. He certainly has shown himself possessed with the idea that in some "romantic" and extraordinary manner he is to form a splendid match; and, as he has had to fight for his life and his rents against endless conspiracies, real or imagined, even to the point of eating his dinner with his back to the wall and his pistols by his side, he has naturally associated the idea of arms and men with the form of his matrimonial success. We happen to know that, despairing of his object in this country, he was even prepared to carry the war into Spain, or any other soil of beauty and passion.

Postscript.

THE WAR.

The *Moniteur* contains intelligence from Bucharest dated the 28th ult., according to which the Russian army had evacuated its position at Kalugereni. Its vanguard was at Schelava, two hours distant from Bucharest. The artillery, baggage, and hospitals, in three long columns, were marching towards the Sereth.

The accounts from Kara, the head-quarters of the Asiatic army, are still very deplorable. The Turkish troops were in very bad plight, though their spirit was good. The defeat of Selim Pasha by General Andronikoff, at Ozurghetti, is confirmed. Since that time a second victory of the same Russian General has been reported, but with how much truth it would be difficult to say. From the general tenour, however, of Asiatic correspondence, such results are by no means improbable. General Guyon has to contend not only with incapable Pashas, but is thwarted by the Polish officers at head-quarters.

It is rumoured that the French army of occupation in Italy is to be reinforced, and also that a camp of 80,000 men is to be formed on the Prussian frontier.

A report was current in Copenhagen on Monday that Bomarsund had been taken with great loss on both sides. [The French troops cannot yet have arrived.]

COUP D'ETAT IN DENMARK.

There is too much reason to believe that the popular constitution, won by the people of Denmark in 1848 and 1849, has disappeared by a stroke of the pen. A telegraphic despatch from Copenhagen announces that on the 29th ult. the King, assuming that autocratic power against which the Diet has frequently protested in advance, issued an edict declaring a new political organisation for the entire monarchy. A council of the realm is to be formed, and to be composed of fifty notables, who will meet at Copenhagen once in two years, and have a deliberating vote respecting new taxes, but only a consultative voice in other matters

of finance. The sittings of the body will not be public, and its president will be named by the King. It is not likely that these arbitrary proceedings of the Government will be tamely submitted to by the Danes.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

The following is the substance of telegraphic news from Madrid, dated July 28:—The National Guard is already composed of nine battalions and two batteries of artillery. A decree of the Junta suppresses the Royal Council, and another calls into force the Press Law of 1837. The decree which exiled the Infante Don Enrique to Valencia is revoked. The Junta has also abrogated the prohibition laid on the circulation of certain foreign journals.

Another decree orders the arrest and trial of some of the ex-Ministers, and also of General Quinto, ex-Governor of Madrid. It is said that the Ministers are concealed in the hotels of the diplomatic body. Queen Christina has not as yet left Madrid. M. Salamanca has been arrested, and imprisoned at Albacete. Generals Lara, Mata-y-Alos, and Quesada, who commanded the troops in the late struggle, have their choice either to retire to a fixed place of residence or to leave the country. It is said that General Blaser's force has "pronounced" at Baylen. On the 25th General O'Donnell was at Cordova, on his way to Madrid, at the invitation of Espartero and the Junta.

The following important proclamation from the Queen is published in the *Gazette*.

Spaniards.—A series of deplorable mistakes may have detached me from you, introducing absurd distrust between the people and the throne. My heart has been calumniated by whomsoever has attributed to it sentiments contrary to the welfare and liberty of those who are my children; but since the truth has at last reached the ears of your Queen, I hope that love and confidence will revive and be strengthened in your hearts.

The sacrifices of the Spanish nation to sustain its liberties and my rights make it my duty never to forget the principles I have represented—the only principles I ever can represent—the principles of liberty, without which there are no nations worthy of the name.

A new era, based on the union of the people with the monarch, will dispel, even to the last shadow, the sad events which I, first of all, desire to obliterate from your annals.

I deplore, from my innermost soul, the misfortunes that have occurred; and, with an unwearying solicitude, I will strive to make them forgotten.

I entrust myself confidently and unreservedly to the national loyalty. The sentiments of brave men are always sublime.

May nothing in future trouble the harmony I desire to maintain with my people. I am disposed to make every kind of sacrifice for the general good of the country. I desire that it shall manifest its will by the organ of its legitimate representatives, and from this moment I accept and offer every guarantee that may firmly fix its rights and those of my throne.

The honour of that throne is your honour, Spaniards! My dignity as Queen, as woman, and as mother is identical with the dignity of the nation that once made my name the symbol of its liberties. I fear not, therefore, to intrust myself to you; I fear not to place my person and that of my daughter in your hands; I fear not to place my fate under the shield of your loyalty, because I firmly believe that I make you arbiters of your own honour and of the safety of the country.

The appointment of the Duke de la Victoria as President of Council of Ministers, and my complete adherence to his ideas, having for their object the general happiness, will be the best pledge of the fulfilment of your noble aspirations.

Spaniards! you may make the happiness and the glory of your Queen by accepting those which she desires for you, and prepares for you in the innermost recesses of her maternal heart. The pure and perfect loyalty of him who is to direct my councils, the ardent patriotism he on so many occasions has manifested, will put his sentiments in accordance with mine.

Given at the Palace on the 26th of July, 1854.

YO LA REINA.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords last night the Scotch Medical Graduates Bill passed through committee, after some opposition.

The Burials Beyond the Metropolis Bill was read a third time and passed, after a statement by the Bishop of London as to the disgraceful way in which interments were often conducted in unconsecrated cemeteries.

The Earl of Shaftesbury moved for certain papers connected with the Board of Health, and entered into some further explanations as to the constitution of that body.

Several bills were also forwarded a stage, after which their lordships adjourned.

The House of Commons, at the morning sitting, was occupied, in committee, in considering the clauses of the Common Law Procedure Bill and the Bills of Exchange (No. 2) Bill.

THE RUSSO-DUTCH LOAN.

In the evening, Lord D. STUART moved a series of resolutions, setting forth the conduct of Russia in neglecting the obligation contracted by her, under the treaty of Vienna, to maintain the necessary works in the channel of the Danube in order that no obstacle might be experienced in the navigation of that river, and that, by the convention of 1831, it was agreed by Great Britain to secure to Russia the payment of a portion of her old Dutch debt, in consideration of the general arrangements of the Congress of Vienna, to which Russia had given her adhesion; and, in conclusion, declaring the opinion of the House that, Russia having withdrawn that adhesion, and those arrangements being through her acts no longer in force, the payments from this country on account of that debt should be henceforth suspended.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH said that a similar motion had been made in 1847, which the House rejected, and it appeared to him that the House ought to reject this motion *a fortiori* since it was more objectionable than the other, for in 1847 we were at peace with Russia and were now at war with her, and on that account were the more bound in honour to pay our debt to her. Since the Silesian loan it had been the established doctrine, the moral rule of civilization, that a public debt due to an enemy should be paid during war. He would agree with Lord DUNLAP that, by the treaty of Vienna, Russia was bound to prevent obstacles to the navigation of the Danube; that she had violated that stipulation, and that this was sufficient to constitute a *casus belli*; but he contended that neither a *casus belli* nor war itself would justify us in repudiating this debt. He denied that Russia had violated any specific engagement on the condition of which we undertook to pay the Russo-Dutch debt. In conclusion, he contended that we were bound by treaty, by act of Parliament, by international law, and by honour, not to suspend the payments on account of this debt.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Mr. CAYLEY, and Sir D. NORREYS took part, the motion was negatived by 57 to 5 votes.

NEW PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH moved for leave to bring in a bill to make better provision for the administration of the laws relating to the public health. The bill was framed, he said, in strict conformity with the opinions, views, and wishes expressed in the House on Monday—namely, that there ought to be a department which should have the administration of the matters under the cognizance of the present Board of Health; that the Board, as now constituted, was not a good Board for the purpose; that there ought to be a person in that House directly responsible to Parliament for the administration of the law, and present to give explanations; and that the new department should not be a portion of the Home-office, but be constituted in the same manner as the Poor Law Board. The bill, therefore, proposed to give to the Board of Health the same constitution (with certain exceptions) as the Poor Law Board, and a clause would be introduced to make compensation to one of the present members of the Board of Health—namely, Mr. Chadwick.

After a short conversation, in the course of which Lord J. RUSSELL said the Government would be ready next year to consent to an inquiry into the whole working of the Board of Health, leave was given to bring in the bill.

One or two matters of interest were brought before the House of Commons last night. Mr. W. WILLIAMS, in moving for a return of the effective force of cavalry employed in the East, said his object was to test the statement that the number of officers was excessive—that the proportion was one officer to ten men. Mr. S. HANMER admitted the excess, but the proportion of officers to men would be altered as additional men were raised. After some remarks from Lord SEYMOUR and Colonel DUNN, the motion was negatived. Sir J. PAKINGTON gave notice that he should bring under the early notice of the House the appointment of Mr. Lawley as Governor of South Australia. Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to a question, said that Mr. Jeremiah Smith had been released from confinement, not because his sentence was unjust, but on account of his failing health.

THE CHOLERA AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The deaths in the metropolis last week were 1,919, being only 9 above the average weekly return.

The zymotic class of diseases, which numbered 293 deaths in the previous week, rose last week to 422. The increase is caused by cholera, which has made considerable progress since the 26 deaths occurred which were announced in last report. It was fatal last week to 183 persons—namely, to 42 children under 15 years of age, 78 men and women between that age and 60 years, and to 13 persons 60 years old and upwards. Seventy-one, or more than half the number of cases, occurred on the south side of the river, 85 in the east districts, and the remainder in various other parts of the metropolis, as far as its western extremity. Diarrhoea increased from 68 to 84 in the last two weeks.

At Genoa the cholera has occasioned a perfect panic, although the deaths have not been very numerous.

Advices from Barbadoes state that the cholera had nearly disappeared in Bridgetown, but was still very prevalent in many parts of the island. The mortality has already reached near 13,000. The other islands are pretty healthy.

General Ney, Duke of Elchingen, died of cholera at Gallipoli, where the disease is said to be making sad ravages.

Cholera is very severe at Marseilles. The deaths have reached to 150 daily and a general panic prevailed. Some 60,000 had left the city.

General Carbuccia, Commander of the Foreign Legion in the service of France, died of cholera on the 19th at Gallipoli.

The Venerable M. G. Beresford, Archdeacon of Ardagh, has been appointed Bishop of Kilmore, in succession to the late Right Rev. Dr. Leslie.

An anti-slavery conference was commenced yesterday at the Manchester Athenæum, at which resolutions strongly enforcing the necessity of the immediate and total emancipation of all slaves were agreed to. Mr. Absolom Watkin presided. We shall report the proceedings more fully in our next.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, August 2, 1854.

We have a fair sale to-day for Oats at fully Monday's rates, for Wheat and Flour there is rather more inquiry.

Arrivals this week.—Wheat, English, 430 qrs.; Foreign, 550 qrs. Barley, English, 30 qrs.; Foreign, 2,030 qrs. Oats, English, 470 qrs.; Irish, 1,360 qrs.; Foreign, 540 qrs. Flour, English, 850 sacks.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1854.

SUMMARY.

THE most distinct item of news, in relation to the war, is the more marked declension of Prussia from the side of the Western Powers. There is reason to believe that the Russian forces are again slowly evacuating Wallachia, and withdrawing behind the Sereth. From the Baltic we learn that the combined fleet was before Bomarsund, the chief of the Aland Islands, prepared to attack it, as soon as the French troops arrived. This is, in brief, the week's intelligence from the several scenes of hostilities. Both armies and fleets appear to be paralysed, whether in consequence of the weather, or from want of any decided plan of operations, or preliminary to some forward movement, such as an attack on Sebastopol, is uncertain. Perhaps the Allies are still waiting for Austria—still in expectation that that Power, though Prussia threatens to desert her, and her advance is further impeded by the German Diet, will consent to abandon her position of watchful inactivity, and conclude the proposed offensive and defensive treaty with France and England.

Of greater present interest is the insurrection in Spain, swollen to the magnitude of a revolution. It has proved a real popular triumph. The Queen has wisely submitted to the irresistible demands of her people, and has issued a proclamation as humiliating as ever came from royal hands. Espartero has entered Madrid, and the soldiers and populace lately at issue have fraternised and keep common guard over the royal Palace. The despotic edicts of the worthless ex-Ministers are being rapidly repealed, and Madrid once more acknowledges the combined authority of a Junta and National Guard. Perhaps the real difficulties of the "situation" commenced when Espartero entered the capital. O'Donnell was on his way to join him. Perhaps the temperate Moderado General and the Progressista ex-Regent may move together, and more skillfully steer the vessel of State through the present crisis than the latter alone.

Parliament is still hard at work,—the Commons sitting ten or twelve hours *per diem*,—yet will not rise before the middle of the month. Probably, to none will the recess be so welcome as to the members of the Government. Nearly every day brings to them disaster, in the shape of defeat or of the exposure of their internal dissensions. A remarkable instance of the latter was afforded by the Russian Securities Bill. Lord Dudley Stuart demanded the prohibition of (indirect) loans by British subjects to the Power with which we are at war. Mr. Wilson, secretary to the Treasury, arguing the superfluity, and therefore mischievousness, of the prohibition, opposed the demand. Lord Palmerston defended it, and characterised his colleague's argument by his now customary phrase, "all nonsense." When the division was called, subordinate members of the Ministry were seen "bolting" or hiding out of the way, while their chiefs walked into opposite lobbies. The second reading of the bill was carried,—but the opinion of the law officers has interrupted its progress through Committee. To a motion for stopping the payment of the Russo-Dutch debt, Sir W. Molesworth made an elaborate reply; and it was rejected by fifty-seven votes to five.

The joint action of Lords and Commons is interrupted by opposition to the Consolidated Fund Charges Bill,—the financial reform of the session; which, after being relegated to a select committee, and by them considerably mutilated, was re-introduced by Government, but estopped by appeal to a resolution of the Lords, refusing to entertain

new matter after a certain day. The conference on the University Bill amendments has yet to come off, but no disagreement is apprehended. Mr. Wilson Patten's Sale of Beer Bill has passed unaltered; but still makes only an inconsiderable concession to the movement for the entire suppression of Sunday traffic in liquor—a movement to which the *Edinburgh Review* is now proudly reckoned auxiliary. The Bribery Bill, we regret to have to record, has been deprived of its most imposing and effective provision—the declaration of members; and passed by a majority of only seven. We cannot, therefore, too soon stimulate a vehement agitation for the ballot.

The Beverley election—the solitary political incident that has occurred this long time out of Westminster—illustrates the necessity if not of electoral purification of electoral divisions. To a constituency of eleven or twelve hundred voters, has been confided the privilege of pronouncing between the Government and the Opposition, in the crisis of a great war. The successful candidate bore in his name a challenge to contest. He is the Hon. Mr. Gordon, son of the Earl of Aberdeen. His Liberal opponent polled less than 200 votes, and these nearly all Tory votes;—for what better policy could he promise to support than that of peace at the earliest moment it can be had without concession?—what other policy exists?

The announcement that cholera, virulent at Genoa and Marseilles, is active in Paris and London—causing 133 of the 1,219 deaths returned for the last week,—may give an ugly appearance to the rejection by the Commons of the Public Health Bill, and by the Lords of the Drainage of Lands Bill. There is, however, no reason to fear that a reaction from sanitary zeal is anywhere operative; and the removal of the official guardians of the public health, as we have shown elsewhere, may be its positive gain. Already have the Government introduced a new measure, reconstructing the Board in similarity to the Poor Law department. At Genoa, it is observed that fear is doing more harm than infection; and we cannot too strongly dissuade from a terror that is worse than fruitless of precaution.

The assize and police intelligence of the week might furnish topics of salutary, though scarcely novel, comment; but it is darkly overshadowed by the consummation of an Irish—tragedy, we were going to write, but the local sentiment would suggest another epithet, or at least another application. Mr. Carden has taken his trial for the abduction of Miss Arbuthnot,—had the advantage of great legal skill,—told the story his own way,—and received the sentence of two years' imprisonment for an offence confessedly "heinous," and difficult of exaggeration. While Englishmen are all admiration for their country women, as brave as fair,—the gentry and commonalty of Tipperary unite, it appears, in considering the lady honoured by the violence of her would-be ravisher! Perhaps we should be less astonished at the prevalence of this eccentric sentiment, than gratified at its outspoken denunciation by the press of Young Ireland.

A son of the late Abbas Pasha,—disinherited by the too early death of his father,—is our guest, seeking enlightenment rather than entertainment: may he find it in measure large enough to console for his double loss. The Mediterranean telegraph now stretches under the sea from Spezzia to Corsica—a distance of seventy-five miles. From Corsica, it will be carried on to Sardinia,—thence to the coast of Africa,—and thence, imagination may follow it. By the time the Chinese rebellion,—which has made another step towards the accomplishment of revolution,—has seated its leader or demigod on the Celestial throne, London may be only as distant from Pekin as it lately was from Paris. The old traditional rapidity of oriental movements is superseded by the march of commercial enterprise, lighted on its way over deserts of sea and sand by the spark of science.

THE INCURABLE BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE sanitary dictatorship is at an end. The House of Commons, on Monday morning—voting by daylight, and therefore in possession of all its senses—refused, by a majority of nine, to read a second time the Public Health Act Continuance Bill, whereby the Gwyrdyr House Board was to have obtained for two years the renewal of its lease of life. In vain Lord Palmerston put forth on this occasion his most effective eloquence—moderate, persuasive, and threatening. In vain Lord John Russell pointed out that between the course proposed by the Bill and by its opponents, there was very little difference. In vain the question was narrowed down to one of immediate urgency. In vain was it announced that both gentlemen had tendered their resignations, and that one of them was advised by his medical man to retire. The House, resolute to punish, in the name of public liberty, offences committed in the name of the public health, voted down the bill.

In some departments of human action it is a

maxim to be taken not satirically, as its author intended—"Success is virtue, and misfortune crime." The physician who cures his patient—the general who wins the battle—the seaman who weathers the storm—is quite entitled to plead results in bar of censure on means. People don't much care that they have been brought back to life by a heterodox method. Though the Greeks punished a man for fighting without his armour, and beating,—we English excuse a victory won in disobedience to orders; or Napier would not now be a commander in the Baltic. The sailor who should save his ship by sailing it in the teeth of the compass, would be rewarded by the underwriters. But the latter half of the maxim is much more frequently illustrated than the former. Statesmen overthrown by faction,—a dynasty expelled by revolution, and revolutionists in turn crushed by a *coup d'état*—obtain respectful compassion, but seldom more. It is held,—and rightly enough for practical purposes,—that the man who is fit for his place keeps it. On this principle, we make but short reckoning with Messrs. Chadwick and Smith. They have failed in that on which they professed to have set their hearts, and with the noise of which they filled the kingdom. They started with ideas of government which men in office warned them were impracticable, and everybody out of office hooted as disclosed. They set about the realisation of those ideas with a crude haste and a recklessness of expenditure that soon brought their own check. Not content to point out evils, initiate reforms, and, if necessary, enforce the redress of positive wrongs,—they exercised a vexatious tyranny over the weak, and by extravagant projects alarmed the sympathetic. They would have but one system of drainage for a city built on every variety of ground, and already possessing a subterranean mystery. They would have superseded the Thames as a water supply, instead of superseding it as a sewer; proposing to enclose a vast reservoir of rain-water on the hills of Surrey. Worse than all, they set up for metropolitan undertakers,—insisting on authority to bury our fifty thousand dead per annum, as well as to buy up existing cemeteries, and lay out acres of cypress. In all these doings, they utterly mistook the character of the people they had to do with; as a consequence, brought obloquy on their profession as well as on themselves, gave a handle to the interested opponents of the most needed of reforms, and altogether did more harm than their fall will expiate.

But what next? It cannot be permitted that Parliament separate without making some provision for the prosecution of sanitary works,—and especially for the superintendence of efforts to avert or mitigate the apprehended visitation of cholera. The reference of all such matters to the Home Secretary, in conjunction with the First Commissioner of Works, appears to be the least objectionable, if not the most satisfactory course. It is one of the evils of Board administration that it enfeeble the faculty of independent action. Let us see whether the fall of the Board will not stimulate that faculty to unwonted activity in the cause of health. The town council of Manchester and the parish of St. Pancras are already conspicuous for well-doing in this particular. In the latter, an amount of good not to be estimated has been accomplished at a cost we fear to name, lest we should be deemed mistaken. It was by the voluntary co-operation with the parochial authorities of district committees. These committees, initiated by ministers of religion and medical men, organised house to house visitation through the poorer districts, used their sense of sight and smell even in less suspicious quarters, noted down deficiencies and nuisances, corresponded with water companies and landlords, blended conciliatory manner with firmness of purpose,—and thus got into operation elements of prevention and cure whose value is not to be exaggerated. It needs but the repetition of such action throughout England to save us at once from physical disease and political quackery.

THE AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

In the blank form delivered at the door of every house in these realms a few days before the 31st of March, 1851, there were eight columnar spaces for the insertion of particulars under as many heads—viz., name and surname; relation to the head of the family; sex; age; rank, profession, or occupation; birthplace; and if deaf-and-dumb, or blind. The information collected under the first and third of these heads has been already some two years before the public. The huge volume in which was contained the results of the enumeration, comprised also the results of similar inquiries at five previous periods, and of the comparisons which had been instituted. We thus learned the numbers of our population, male and female, and the rate of their increase or decrease; the number of dwelling-houses occupied and unoccupied; the proportion of population to space, urban or rural; the growth and decline of cities, towns, and villages; and an infinite deal of other knowledge,

elicited or suggested by this work of a single night. But there yet remained, if we may be allowed the paradoxical hyperbole, an infinite deal of other knowledge to be elicited from these Census Returns, and their comparison with previous returns;—the knowledge of our ages and conditions, of our natural and social relations, of the spots in this land most fertile in humanity, of the prevalence amongst us of misfortune or delinquency, as indicated by the numbers of the deaf-and-dumb, the lunatic, the hospital patient, the pauper, and the prisoner. This great residuum has now appeared,—and though volume two is less bulky than volume one, we believe it will be found of as much more interest as it was longer in preparation.

The first section of the Report treats of the "ages of the People." It is very much more than a summary of the figures contained in the tables that follow. It is a treatise on a branch of social science, and—like everything that issues from the Registrar-General's office—shows off science in her most attractive guise. The twenty-two pages thus taken up are chequered with gleams of poetry and learning, very pleasantly relieving the dull basis of statistical fact on which they fall. In the way of historical allusion, the writers go back to the Mosaic census, which included only those who were "able to go forth to war." Touching the divisions of human life recognised by the common law of England,—the physiological division into embryonic, immature, reproductive, and sterile,—and the popular divisions represented by such sweet, strong Saxon words, as babe and suckling, youth and maiden—we are reminded that by the Greeks, "who numbered the notes of music, and the metals, and the planets," by seven, the same mystic figure was "supposed to measure the critical intervals of human life;" while the Romans were content to reckon up five ages in the life of man. In answering the question, What is the measure of the complete orbit of human life? the writers cite some facts, none of which may be novel, but all curious and relevant; they even devote a page of small print to the alleged immense age of Parr and Jenkins. On each of the five periods of twenty years, into which they divide life under its present conditions, they touch with a pencil dipped in the prismatic hues of a philosophy that "is not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose."

The leading fact of the Report is, the decided increase in one generation of our effective strength. We have not only raised our population in thirty years from 14,422,801 to 21,185,010, or nearly one-half,—but we have improved in the quality and chances of life. In 1821,—when the element of "age" was first included in the Census Returns—it was noticed that the number of males under and above twenty years of age was nearly equal. The Census of 1831 gave a similar result. It had thus come to be assumed that the males of twenty and upwards were about a fourth of the whole population. At the last census, however, there were returned of males under the age of twenty, 4,779,313—of males above that age, 5,475,540; an excess of 696,227 in favour of the latter, and a proportion of more than one-fourth of the whole population. According to the Mosaic estimate of effective virility—the capacity of bearing arms—we have gained between 1821 and 1831, no less than 1,226,832; the increased number of males between twenty and forty. Substituting the industrial for the military standard, we have made a similar gain. Assuming that children under the age of ten, and persons who have passed the age of seventy, are incapable of self-support, and chiefly supported by the classes between twenty and sixty, the following comparison will show the increase of the self-supporting population:—

| | 1821. | 1851. |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Effectives | 6,367,901 | 10,208,296 |
| Non-effectives | 4,355,166 | 5,797,225 |

In the earlier year, the proportion was 100 of the former to 68 of the latter, and in the more recent 100 to 57—so that, in an industrial, as well as in a military point of view, "the strength of the nation has increased faster than its numbers."

It is encouraging to find that, as the result of diminishing mortality and sustained fruitfulness, the mean age of the male population of Great Britain has increased from 25·13 years in 1821 to 25·49 in 1841, and 25·87 years in 1851; or, that since 1821, the mean age is lengthened 0·74 of a year. Yet the encouragement is given, and can only be accepted apologetically. "As there is no apparent reason," say the commissioners, "why the mean 'life time' in England should be 40 years, and as it is found to range in extent under different circumstances from 25 years in Liverpool and Manchester to 45 in Surrey, and in other localities to a number of years still higher, there is good ground for believing that it may gradually be raised yet nearer to the complete natural life-time. The way is not closed to great and immediate ameliorations." We should hope not, indeed! Profoundly melancholy are the reflections induced by a calculation like this. If 100,000 children, born at the same time, were followed, and numbered at equal

intervals of the journey through life, it would be found—according to the present mortality in England—that only 66,061 would enter on the second of the five stages of life, that from twenty to forty: nearly thirty-four thousand would have disappeared in their progress to manhood. On the third stage, 53,824 would enter: only about thirteen thousand would have perished in their prime. On the fourth stage, 37,998 would enter: the number fallen by the way being 15,826. On the fifth stage, only 80 would enter,—and probably not more than one or two would pass over that stage. Of any hundred thousand on whom rose the sun of this nineteenth century, scarcely one may see its setting! And yet there are now living in England—or were, in the summer of 1851,—319 persons above the ages of 100. Their names are all down in the enumerator's paper, and we have here in print their dwelling-places and occupations. Twenty-seven of them are living in this London, where the sea of time surely runs strong enough to bear down the hardest swimmer. It is evident, as the commissioners say, that there is infinite variation in the degrees of human capability; and that "science can scarcely perceive how all the violence, impurity, ignorance, and innumerable diseases which now destroy man, can be dispersed." But with equal truth it is said, "Science offers no justification to despair. When the great changes that have been already wrought in plants and animals of all kinds are considered, and the infinite capacity of man, the extent to which his nature is modifiable, the probability that healthier parents will give birth to healthier children, the mind is disposed to listen to awakened expectations, like the voice of the great prophet:—'And the voice of weeping shall be no more heard, nor the voice of crying. There shall be no more then an infant of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days, for the child shall die a hundred years old; but the sinner being a hundred years old shall be accursed. And they shall build houses and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build and another inhabit; they shall not plant and another eat; for as the days of the tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the fruits of their hands.'"

REGIMENTAL LIFE AND LAW.

BUT for coroner's-inquests and courts-martial, we should know little more of the still life of the British soldier than we know of the domestic manners of the Japanese, or the thoughts of the Grand Lama. The novelist, it is true, sometimes carries his hero through the Guards or the Tipperary Dragoons; but the military gentlemen of St. James's seem to differ from other gentlemen of that region only in the necessity of early rising, and an Hibernian centaur has no "still life." It is the daily interior of the provincial barracks,—the social habits of officers and men beyond the civilianising influences of a metropolis,—that should be known, in order to a just estimate of standing armies; and for this knowledge the public are indebted chiefly to the newspaper reporter who has ridden into the barracks on the box of the coroner's cab (as in the case of Private White), or behind the carriage of the Advocate-General.

There is now sitting at Windsor the third court-martial that has been held there since the beginning of July. One evening, about that time, several officers of the 48th were playing at billiards. Lieutenant Greer entered, and bade them be quick to have done with the board. He induced to play with him a brother officer, Lieutenant Perry,—of whom he won nothing. He then induced him to go to his room, and play with him for a bottle of wine, to be shared with a female associate of his. He further induced him to play at a game of hazard, the implements of which he produced from his pocket. The "luck" being all with Lieutenant Perry, Greer grew very abusive,—using, according to the testimony of the woman, the foulest language,—and when Perry retired to his own bedroom, Greer followed him, and added rough usage to foul words. The younger and feebler man at length seized a candlestick, with which he smote his tormentor on the head. That Perry went for the doctor while Greer washed his bleeding face, would indicate that comparative good feeling was restored, after an outburst of well provoked passion. Nevertheless, Perry was put under arrest, and brought to trial for "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman." In his defence, he complained of systematic persecution from his brother officers,—including nocturnal outrages worse, we should hope, than the most ruffian schoolboys ever perpetrate,—and threw himself for protection, as a friendless and moneyless youth, on his judges. The press have listened to the appeal, and backed it up by impeaching the Colonel of neglect of duty. Pending a decision on Perry's case, Greer was also brought to trial, when Perry, in the capacity of witness, repeated his complaints. Some of his statements were contradicted by other witnesses. These he

was, of course, unable to cross examine,—and he therefore addressed to the President of the Court Martial the following letter:—

TO COLONEL THE HON. ARTHUR UPTON, PRESIDENT OF THE COURT-MARTIAL.

Sir,—It has been communicated to me that since I gave my evidence Major Maxwell has been called by Lieutenant Greer, rather to impeach the truth of my evidence than to speak to any substantive part of the present charge; and I beg most respectfully, as I can expect no support from the prosecutor (which last words were emphasised), to submit to your hon. Court, that if I had been permitted, in my own defence and in vindication of my word and truthfulness, to have cross-examined Major Maxwell, I should have been in a situation to bring to his recollection circumstances upon which he appears to be unfortunately oblivious. I may further submit, that the addition that I on Saturday was anxious to have made to my evidence would have brought to light the following facts:—First, that after repeated acts of violence by other officers of the 46th, while the regiment was quartered in Dublin, I reported the circumstances to Colonel Garrett, who reproached me, and called me a fool for my pains. Secondly, I then patiently submitted to a series of similar indignities, when I complained to Major Maxwell, who represented the facts to Colonel Garrett, upon which he gave the offenders a reprimand. So weak was the effect of the reprimand or caution given by Colonel Garrett, that, though the acts of aggression were discontinued, yet I was persecuted in other ways, until I threatened to appeal to the general of the district, and sent a letter to that effect to Colonel Garrett. I was earnestly entreated by several of my brother officers to forbear making any complaint. I did forbear, and from that time I was relieved from any repetition of the annoyances and indignities under which I had formerly laboured. I may also add, that I am prepared to substantiate by evidence all that I have stated with regard to Captain Nicholas; and I place myself in the hands of the Court to do justice to me, because I find that the questions, or similar ones, which I sought to put when on my trial, and which were rejected, have been put without objection before the present court-martial. Of this course I do not complain, but as far as the court-martial by which I was tried is concerned, I do most seriously complain, inasmuch as I was necessarily prevented from procuring from adverse witnesses the evidence essential to my defence. Trusting that my painful position will be received as my excuse for thus troubling you, I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
Windsor Barracks, July 24. J. E. PERRY.

For writing this letter, Lieutenant Perry has a second time been subjected to trial! The civilian notion of justice would require that Colonel Garrett and Major Maxwell should occupy that position,—Perry, as the accuser, bearing the burden of proof. But this is not the only shock which the civilian notion of justice receives from these proceedings. The court-martial is a tribunal which contravenes nearly every English idea of law or equity. It is not composed of the prisoner's peers,—though possibly of his associates, and perhaps of his accomplices or rivals. It does not permit him an advocate. It requires that his examination of witnesses shall be conducted in writing, and through his judges,—who often decline to put the questions he sends up. The decision of the court is not promulgated till the sentence is also pronounced. Whether the accused be an officer or a private, his chance of justice must depend very much on the personal qualification of his judges. Whether such a system should be permitted to continue it is scarcely worth while to mention. It is a natural member of the whole to which belong commission and promotion by purchase, life in barracks, and devotion to military duties;—a natural offspring of the theory that the soldier is not a citizen, and should be kept as alien as possible from the community he is hired to defend.

The Greek government has selected a marble block in the Parthenon for the monument of George Washington, now being raised in the city named after him. It is to bear the following inscription:—"To George Washington, the heroic general, the high-minded citizen, the founder of modern freedom, the land of Solon, Themistocles, and Pericles, the birthplace of ancient freedom, dedicates this old marble as a sign of reverence and admiration."

One of the most disgraceful sights at Rome, is the drawing of the lottery, which takes place every Saturday at twelve o'clock in one of the public squares. Upon a balcony, before all the people, is placed the apparatus in a round glass box. About half-past eleven, you will observe a stout, grey-haired man, with glasses, folding up little bits of paper and putting them into the box. Precisely at twelve, the gun is fired at St. Angelo, when a man dressed like one of the lay brethren of the Church, takes hold of the handle and gives the box a certain number of revolutions backward and forward—then there steps out a little boy, in long white robes, who after showing both hands to the crowd, crosses himself, makes the sign of the cross in the air, puts his hand in the glass box, and hands over one of these bits of folded paper to a priest on his right, who passes it to the Minister of Finance, and he gives it to a clerk, who chants it aloud to the crowd. The single numbers do not gain, as in France, but it is a combination of two, three, or four, as the case may be—and is a source of considerable revenue to the government.

SEBASTOPOL AND THE CRIMEA.

At length it would appear that a serious attempt is about to be made upon the Russian stronghold in the Black Sea. The emphatic reference of Lord John Russell in his recent speech to the necessity of destroying Russian ascendancy in those waters, has been followed up by repeated articles in the *Times* urging an attack upon Sebastopol as the great feature of the present campaign. The continuance of the allied armies in the neighbourhood of Varna leads to the supposition that an expedition to the Crimea is seriously intended. This surmise is borne out by the most recent intelligence from Constantinople. We learn that the siege guns from England have been landed at Varna, and that the enterprise in question will be undertaken by Marshal St. Arnaud, at the head of 25,000 men, and that flat-bottomed boats for the disembarkation of troops are being constructed under the direction of French naval officers. It is to be observed, however, that 25,000 will prove but a very inadequate force for an operation of such magnitude. The allied army at Varna amounts to nearly 100,000 men, and, if Sebastopol is to be attacked, a much larger division than that mentioned will, no doubt, be sent, provided the means of transport can be found. In any case, it may be presumed that such an enterprise would be perilous and likely to entail a heavy loss. The eager public have found that their expectations have been disappointed in the Baltic, and that Sir Charles Napier, with all his daring, confesses that Cronstadt and Helsingfors cannot be taken without the co-operation of a large and force. If the following description of the obstacles to the occupation of the Crimea, as presented by Major-General Macintosh in his "Military Tour in European Turkey, the Crimea, and on the Eastern Shores of the Black Sea," be not greatly exaggerated, it will serve to moderate expectation, if it does not entirely frustrate the popular wish. Such an achievement can only, he thinks, be the result of a regular campaign:—

In attacking an insular or peninsular territory by disembarking an expeditionary force from a fleet, one great difficulty which attends it consists in establishing a firm and permanent base on shore from whence to commence subsequent operations. For us, this ought to be effected in a situation affording a good harbour for men-of-war and transports, and the local configuration should be such that the troops disembarking might be able at once to take up a position covering their lodgment—if I may use the expression—which would give them a secure basis for future proceedings, and shelter when making arrangements preparatory to their advance. Kozlof, or Eupatoria, on the Odessa side of the Crimea, has a harbour and good roads, leading towards Sympheropol, the seat of Government, as well as to Sebastopol. But this landing-place is too liable to risk, from its proximity to the main-land, and the roads pass over open steppes, where an enemy, the strongest in cavalry, would have greatly the advantage. I think, therefore, that Kaffa, sometimes called Theodosia, is preferable for a disembarkation. It is an excellent and capacious harbour, and stands at the entry of a minor peninsula, in which a body of troops of due strength might, after a short struggle, establish itself, particularly if a simultaneous descent were to be made at Kertch. They might then even fortify the isthmus, preparatory to pushing forward; for it will be understood that I consider it would be by no hurried *coup-de-main*, but only by a period of steady and continued warfare, that we could effect the subjugation of the Crimea. As a most important preliminary step, it appears to me that Anapa, on the nearest part of the Circassian coast, should be taken and garrisoned, and in order fairly to liberate the tribes of that country, that any forts on the coast, which may still be in Russian possession, should be forthwith reduced. The Circassians, who are very efficient irregular horse, and all other tribes of the Caucasus who could co-operate, should be invited to hasten to Anapa, and as the strait leading into the Sea of Azof is there narrow and shallow, the men and their horses could be passed over by means of rafts or lighters, of which there are many at Yeni-Kalleh and other adjacent places, and the native horses could even be swum across a distance of several miles astern of the boats, so as to pour into the Crimea a countervailing force to the Cossack and other cavalry of the Russians. Much the same course might be adopted for the introduction of supplies of cattle and sheep from the Caucasian shores, for the use of the army. As to a plan of campaign, although such suggestions as are matter of study at a distance are too often liable to objection, yet from what I have seen of these countries I think I may, without risking the imputation of very great presumption, venture to point out the advantages of commencing and completing operations in the strongest part of the country, before risking a final advance. The district called the "south shore" of the Crimea, consists of what is evidently a low and narrow continuation of the Caucasian range, rising above the sea to an occasional altitude of 5,000 feet. Its southern slope is divided from the Euxine by a narrow and often rocky plain, indented by the harbours of Soudag, Oursouf, Yalta, and Bala-Klava, all of which are good. To the north the ridge rises in steep hills and often in rocky walls, wooded at the summit, and occasionally pierced with valleys, having roads leading through them into the interior. The roads to the westward of Aloushta are much the best, and are now excellent highways. I shall suppose that a strong force of the allied armies has effected a disembarkation, and having cleared the peninsula of Kertch of the Russian troops, raised such defences towards the mainland, and so effectively secured the sandy ledge of Arabat, as to be able, with perfect prudence, to leave the peninsula in its rear. I consider it might be possible for a column of light troops, accompanied by sappers and

artificers, and supported by steamers, to pass along this shore, securing each strong point in the passes through the mountain, while the main column of the army would advance along the sloping northern face of the range, where it dips towards the steppes of the Crimea. As both columns, advancing parallel to each other, reached in succession the small passes leading across the heights, they would seize and fortify them sufficiently to secure the means of future retreat through them, if retreat should unfortunately be necessary, as well as to prevent any attempts on their rear; and for these reasons the improvement of the roads through the passes would be very desirable. These measures would, in case of necessity, afford means of re-embarking at whatever might be the nearest harbour on the coast, when a retrograde movement was called for, leaving only a sufficient rear-guard to cover the retreat in the strongest part of the pass, which, as we have supposed, would have been previously strengthened by field-works, so situated that the enemy could not make them available against the covering corps, when it abandoned them, or against the army should it again advance. The routes along the shore near the sea, below the mountain range between Kaffa and Aloushta, were, unlike those to the west of the latter place, very rugged and unconnected at the time of my visit to the peninsula; and should they still be found too difficult for a column of light troops, descents might probably be made from the steamers at the landing-places opposite the small passes, so as to co-operate with the main column above, as it reached the debouching points, which would possibly answer as well as the continued advance of a light column along the shore. Imagine that the whole mountain tract of the south shore might thus be taken possession of from Kertch to Sebastopol; but it is, of course, to be expected that some hard fighting would occur before this result could be attained; and even afterwards the flat country of the Crimea might become the theatre of a very severe struggle. But while the Allies would have in their rear a strong country bordering on the sea, from whence they could draw their supplies, the Russians would have a flat country without a single position to retire upon; and in the event of being beaten, they would be forced back upon the isthmus of Pericop, and driven over it beyond the limits of the peninsula. Their supplies, too, in the Crimea, must all pass over this isthmus, as our supremacy afloat would enable us to stop all water transit, not only over the sea on the Odessa side, but also on that of Azof, as small steamers, gun-boats, and the very launches of our ships of war might, I have been told by good naval authority, enter that shallow inland sea, and sweep it clear of every description of vessel. The capture of the town of Sebastopol, from the land side, would not be a serious undertaking to a victorious army, supported by a powerful fleet, and its sea-batteries and the ships in its harbour would then fall easily under their combined fire. For this purpose siege-guns might be required on shore; but Bala-Klava and its excellent harbour would then have fallen, and would afford facilities for landing, if no nearer place should be available. Numerous ships and many troops would be requisite for these operations; but without such a force, all thoughts of disturbing the Crimea to a serious extent must be abandoned.

THE WAR.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN PARKER—SULINA MOUTH OF THE DANUBE.

The *Gazette* of Friday night contains a despatch from Admiral Dundas, with enclosures from Commander Powell of the *Vesuvius*, and other officers engaged in the attack, on the 8th July, upon a stockade battery at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, which resulted in the death of Captain Hyde Parker of the *Firebrand*. In communicating this, Admiral Dundas says:—

The satisfaction I feel at the perfect success of this gallant exploit is much diminished by the death of Captain Hyde Parker, who fell when leading his men. The service has lost in him a most promising young officer, who was always zealous to do his duty, and never made a difficulty.

In describing the action, Commander Powell writes as follows:—

Captain Hyde Parker directed a strong party of boats from the *Firebrand* and *Vesuvius* to accompany him up the Danube for the purpose of destroying some works which were occupied by the Russians. At two p.m. the boats entered the Danube, Captain Parker's gig in advance. At the bend of the river, opposite a number of houses on the right bank and a large stockade on the left, a sharp fire was opened upon him, and his boat was nearly riddled. Some of his men were wounded. The heavy boats were coming up, and Captain Parker at once pulled back to them, hailing me to land the marines and be ready to storm. This order was executed by the marines and a detachment of seamen in the same gallant spirit with which it was given. Captain Parker then dashed on shore in his gig, and at once advanced with a few men. He was in front and greatly exposed. A tremendous fire was soon opened by the enemy upon them; and, a few minutes after landing, a bullet passed through their leader's heart, and in a moment this gallant sailor ceased to live. Thus died an officer whose merits, sir, are well known to yourself. His conduct on this occasion leaves an example of valour that never can be erased from the memory of those who were present.

The command of the force then devolved upon Commander Powell; who, after bringing the heavy guns to bear upon the place, carried it at a run by a detachment of seamen and marines. The works, enclosing stables, Government houses, and magazines, were demolished, and the town of Sulina destroyed, except the principal street. Our loss was Captain Parker killed, and six wounded. Acting-Lieutenant Lyons of the *Firebrand*, Lieutenant Jull of the *Marines*, and James Shade A.B., are highly commended in the despatches. Acting-Lieutenant Lyons is appointed Lieutenant by commission.

The funeral of Captain Hyde Parker, of the *Firebrand*, took place at Constantinople on the 12th July. His body was brought down from Varna in the *Caradoc*, and buried with military honours. The coffin was placed upon a Turkish gun, drawn by eight horses. It was covered with the British ensign. After it followed Her Majesty's Ambassador, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and all the members of the British Legation,

with the crew of the *Firebrand* (Captain Parker's own men) without arms. British, French, Turkish, and officers of other nations, with a host of private individuals in mourning attire, brought up the rear.

THE BATTLE OF GIURGEVO—LOSS OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

We have, now, full particulars of the engagement at Giurgevo on the 7th, between the Turks and the Russians, which has terminated disastrously for some British officers, who lately went up to Silistria on particular service connected with the defences of the place, and with the object of surveying and reporting on the forts along the Danube. It so happened that while they were in Rustchuk the Turks resolved to force the river and attack the Russians, who were on the other side of the river. Among the British officers on the spot at the time were Mr. Burke, Royal Engineers, Mr. Meynell, 75th Regiment, and Mr. Arnold, of the Indian army, and they all engaged in the expedition, which was not the first of the kind in which Mr. Burke had taken part within a short time previously. The result is melancholy. On the 7th, erroneously supposing that the Russians had abandoned the place, the Turks crossed the river in detachments, and then discovered their mistake. A tall cliff offered a fallacious shelter; but the Russians, surmounting it, inflicted a murderous downward fire. Mr. Burke, Mr. Meynell, and Mr. Arnold rushed forward to rally and cheer the Turks on, and, rendered only too conspicuous by their gallantry and daring, they fell dead before a deadly fire from the Russian riflemen. Mr. Burke was a universal favourite, an excellent officer, and courageous to a fault. It appears that the number of the retreating Russians was greatly underrated. Hence the carnage that ensued. So close was the hand to hand encounter at the water's edge, that the Russians stabbed the Turks with the bayonet, or discharged their muskets, the muzzles almost touching the heads of the men. Most fortunately, the bank soon ended, and the ground became level with the river's edge. The position of the Turks was to all appearance hopeless; one charge, and they would be all driven into the river by superior numbers, when the enemy's infantry slowly retired behind the cavalry, and the whole of them proceeded to Slobodshi. Towards sundown the party were brought back without molestation. It is reckoned the Turks lost about 300 in killed and 600 in wounded; the Russians, about 190 killed and 760 wounded. The Turks, however, after a bloody fight of nine hours, remained masters of the field. The *Times* correspondent strongly condemns this useless engagement.

In this hard fought action, which lasted for nine hours, the soldiers on both sides displayed great courage. The Turks, who made good their lodgment and slept on the field, may with justice claim the victory; but it was an action for which no necessity existed. The Russians were evidently retreating from their position, and it cannot be considered good generalship to force the passage of a river 700 yards wide and gain two acres of ground at the expense of nearly 1,000 men, when as many square miles might have been occupied the following day without firing a shot. The passage was, moreover, effected without any preconcerted arrangement, and boat-load after boat-load crossed without engineer-officers to mark out an entrenchment, or tools to form a parapet. The best excuse that can be made is, that from false information Hussein Pasha imagined the Russians had completely abandoned their position, that he had only to send over a few troops, and that the few men we could see scattered over the left bank would retire. What Omar Pasha will say of it I do not know, but I have the best authority for stating that he had issued positive instructions that no attempt of the sort should be made until he himself had arrived.

One of the correspondents from Rustchuk says:—Omar Pasha and his staff arrived on the 12th, accompanied by General Prim and his army of aides-de-camp, and several French officers. His arrival, however, did not occasion so much interest as that of thirty English sailors under Lieutenant Glyn and Prince Leiningen, R.N., and the same number of sappers under Captain Page, R.E., who came here on the 11th for the purpose of assisting in the construction of a bridge. They performed the journey from Varna on horseback, and this novel "cruise" afforded Jack much amusement, as well as those who had the good fortune to meet him *en route*.

The Sappers have been sent to Giurgevo to assist in the fortifications there; so a portion of the English army has at last crossed the Danube.

PREPARATIONS FOR ATTACKING BOMARSUND.

On the 18th ult. the combined fleet was at anchor in Baro Sound overlooking Helsingfors. This anchorage is protected by a huge circular breakwater, formed by nature of a chain of rocky islands. Upon one of these is erected the now famous Renskar light-house, and from the summit is distinctly discerned the Russian fleet at Helsingfors. The cholera was fast disappearing. A very singular feature regarding the disease is, that the screw ships have only been attacked by the epidemic, the sailing vessels enjoy perfect immunity. A letter in the *Times* from this spot says:—

The men are kept regularly at exercise, and while at one moment you observe all hands aloft in their evolutions of furling and reefing sails, lowering topmasts, topgallant-masts, yards, &c., in an instant the signal is run up by the Duke of Wellington, "Man and arm boats," and twenty minutes have hardly elapsed when 180 boats, fully armed and equipped with every requisite for attack, are pulling away towards an island, with Admiral Chads at their head, blazing forth in sham attacks upon forts and batteries that have been rapidly raised by the engineers attached to the fleet.

All this manoeuvring takes place within sight of the Russians, and the telegraph on the heights is continually observed making signals to Helsingfors.

The same writer reiterates with emphasis the now general conviction respecting the great Russian strongholds:—

Helsingfors and Cronstadt are impregnable, and cannot

be approached unless with the sacrifice of six or eight line-of-battle ships. The people of England should be emphatically impressed with this fact, and the question then arises is the conquest of either of these places worth the slaughter of 6,000 men? Between the islands on which the batteries of Sweaborg are built a single ship alone can pass, and from the casemates directed upon this point are the muzzles of 340 guns of large calibre.

A powerful army landing and encircling Helsingfors is considered the only feasible plan of operation, and when Bomarsund has fallen, as it will do in a few days, our hopes are directed to Sweden for assistance by land. When Sir C. Napier menaced Cronstadt every man in the fleet saw the madness of attempting to force a passage unless aided by land forces to distract the enemy.

The following ships were ordered, on the 22nd, to Bomarsund—namely, the Edinburgh (Admiral Chads), Blenheim, Hogue, Ajax, Amphion, Leopard, Odin, and Valorous. The Lightning was ordered to show the way. In the evening the Lightning returned with the information, that as soon as our block ships had made their appearance, the enemy opened fire from a mud battery recently formed to the south-west of the other forts. "They then continued for some time throwing shot and shell, but every one falling short. Admiral Chads coolly dropped his anchor without the range of their guns, but just in the position that our ten-inch guns will do execution. The forts soon became tired of their bad practice, and we have not yet returned a single shot." The channel is, it appears, eighteen miles in length, and is very intricate. In the afternoon the Lightning took on board all the masters of the ships and officers of Royal Engineers, and proceeded at once to Bomarsund to make observations, and take the necessary bearings and distances.

The next communication is dated "Led Sound, south of the Aland Islands, July 25." This anchorage, which is sheltered from every wind by the islands on the south-west and by the mainland to the north, is well adapted for a fleet. It is about nine miles in circumference, with an average depth of twelve fathoms. The following are interesting extracts from the letter, describing the approach to Bomarsund:—

In our course we encountered no obstacles, although at times the ships passed within thirty yards of the shore. The lead was kept continually going, and the depth varied from 5 to 30 fathoms. A few miles from Bomarsund the Alban was surveying, and near to her the Valorous, fast aground upon a rock. Between the islands we observed the masts of the Leopard, Odin, and Hecla, which had been detached to cut off all communication. Along the shore were hamlets, farm-houses painted red, and mills, and, as the vessels glided by, the inmates peeped forth with curiosity and timidity. At 5 p.m. we ran through a narrow channel, 100 yards only in width, and came at once upon Admiral Chad's squadron in Lumpar Bay, before the forts of Bomarsund. The chief battery is erected on the shore, in the shape of a curve, in order to sweep the whole bay. It is built of granite in two tiers, with 54 embrasures in each, thus being enabled to mount 108 guns, but at present they have only 92 mounted. It has a bomb-proof roofing, and, to add to their security, a layer of four feet of sand rests upon this. On the rising ground immediately behind this are two round towers, and another at the extreme east, in each of which we counted 16 guns. A mud battery, rapidly thrown up, still further to the east, completes their defence. Russian soldiers were lounging about on the shore, and officers were going to and fro on horseback without the slightest appearance of concern at the proximity of our English and French men-of-war, eight of which were moored within two miles and a-half of them. Many were the speculations regarding the vulnerability of these fortifications; but it was at once determined that the operation of shelling them would be futile, the opinion being that a land attack by the troops now on their passage, with the broadsides of the men-of-war at 100 yards, would soon complete their destruction.

We returned about six p.m. to the fleet, and on our passage took on board one of the lieutenants of her Majesty's steamer Valorous, who was on his way to the Admiral, to report very serious damage to that ship. She is afloat, but kept so with great difficulty. The masters are all prepared to take the ships to Bomarsund, although there are only four feet of water to spare in many of the passages.

July 24.—An order for marines and troops to be prepared to land, but it is generally the opinion that nothing will be commenced until the troops arrive from Calais.

Captain Sullivan being on shore to-day, has captured a very respectable person in a green suit of clothes, with brass buttons. He says that he is the sheriff of the parish, and a consul. He is detained on board the Duke, and will be sent to England.

We are all anxious to get the troops out here to commence work in earnest, and then the batteries that have so long irritated and harassed Admiral Plumridge and the gallant Captain Hall will find the day of retribution at hand, when an overwhelming force of steamships will destroy every vestige of their power in these islands. I might add that the inhabitants here are essentially Swedish in feeling, manners, and religion, and so desirous are they to escape the yoke of Russia that a pilot from one of the islands has voluntarily gone on board the Hecla to navigate her.

Everything very quiet in the fleet to-day, like the intense calm preceding the portending storm. The Frenchmen are determined to do something, or they say that the Parisians will pelt them on their return. Off Bomarsund the French ships have the English ensign flying at the masthead, and we fly the French colours. This looks like business.

Another account says that the Dauntless had been despatched to England with invalids, amongst whom is Rear-Admiral Corry. "The French ship of the line, Duperré, in tow of the French screw-steamer, Phlegéthon, got on shore on Saturday evening in running through a passage between the islands of Bukar and Baklaudit. However, she was soon got off by the aid of the steamers and boats of the squadron. She anchored for the night and left on the following morning. The Zephyr also managed to touch and off again further up amongst the islands. . . . Since our ships were last in the neighbourhood of Bomarsund, the Russians have evidently been strengthening the place, and it is suspected that they have contrived to

mount some heavier guns. They are building barracks for additional troops, and have raised some strand batteries. The garrison is now cut off from all further supplies and reinforcements. Our ships are guarding the portals of all the approaches. . . . We may now be considered as resting on our oars. We are in the midst of pretty insular scenery, wherein we startle, sometimes sweet sounding, sometimes wild, martial echoes, through the huge bouldered granite caverns of the foliaged islands, as the allied bands play off, at night, before gun-fire, their warlike and exciting airs."

The Alban left Port Baltic on the 7th, where she has been surveying. While there, she landed a party under a flag of truce, when several officers of the Imperial Guard came down to the beach and smoked cigars with them in the most friendly manner. "They appeared a very intelligent and gentlemanly set of fellows, and when invited on board consented to come, but the general in command would not allow them. The fortifications round Revel have been very much strengthened; the people along the coast are inclined to be exceedingly civil and friendly on all occasions."

The British ships of war and hired transports, with French troops on board, left Copenhagen on Monday. The health and spirits of the soldiers were excellent. They were last seen off Kiel.

ANOTHER ALLEGED DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

On Saturday the Vienna print called the *Fremden-blatt*, published a despatch, stating that at ten o'clock on the morning of the 23rd the Russians attacked the Turkish intrenched camp near Giurgevo, but were totally defeated, with the loss of 2,000 men and 5,000 prisoners; and that on the 25th, 200 waggons loaded with wounded men arrived at Bucharest. This statement (which has been repeated by our daily papers) was contradicted on the same evening by the official organ of the Austrian Government.

The Vienna *Lloyd* of Thursday last says:—According to telegraphic reports received this day from Hermannstadt, the two armies took up their old positions near Giurgevo on the 23rd. Marches, counter orders, and skirmishes between small reconnoitring columns are the order of the day. The Turks continue working at their entrenchments near Giurgevo with unabated industry, and have detached on the road leading thence to Daia a strong corps of observation. Pontoons and other boat materials are still being sent from Bucharest to Frateshti, where they are required for the offensive operations of the Russians. On the other hand, it is positively stated that the Russians are sending back their heavy artillery, munitions of war, and even provisions from Bucharest. A siege train of 95 guns passed through Galatz on the 8th and 9th. The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* states that it is believed General Adlerberg, on the 24th, brought orders to Prince Gortschakoff, at Bucharest, to evacuate the Principalities.

THE EXPEDITIONARY ARMIES.

The French and English army in the east, numbering respectively 60,000 and 30,000 men, were stationary at and near Varna at the date of the latest advices. It is said in telegraphic despatches from Constantinople of the 17th, that the French troops at Gallipoli are suffering from cholera.

In our last we mentioned that Lord Cardigan, at the head of some detachments of light cavalry, had made extended reconnaissance along the banks of the Danube, towards Rustchuk and Silistria. It is reported that at one point of the river they saw the Russians in force under General Lüders, and that the General asked a Turkish officer, who went over with a flag of truce, on some business, the nature of which has not transpired, whether the cavalry on the other side were French or English. He was informed they were English, and he then took a long look at them, but he did not make any observation, nor did he direct any fire to be made upon them. The noble lord and his men were without tents, and bivouacked for seventeen nights. Seventeen horses were laid up by this expedition.

Apocryphal rumours of successful negotiations a writer from the camp at Devna says:—

Peace proclaimed! Why, surely it cannot be affirmed we are at war, or that the allied armies have taken a belligerent part, or exhibited warlike action since they landed in Turkey. Our parades, reviews, drills, and inspections, are as harmless and innocent as if they took place at Satory or Chobham, and our whole operations of offence by land have been confined to, first, a reconnoitring excursion by Lord Cardigan; secondly, the despatch of some engineer officers and sappers to Silistria and Rustchuk; thirdly, the march of a few French Pontoniers in the same directions (on Tuesday, the 11th); and, fourthly, the further despatch of a company of Sappers and of 150 sailors to Rustchuk, to construct a bridge across from the bank to the island, and thence across to the other side.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* gives a specimen of the interchange of civilities between the Emperor of Russia and the Prussian army, of course with the consent of the King of Prussia. "The three Prussian officers and one non-commissioned officer of the Third Lancers, sent to St. Petersburg to compliment the Czarowitch upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of his titular colonelcy of the regiment, have returned, fascinated and enthusiastic with the attentions accorded to them by the Imperial family. All three officers received sabres of honour. The colonel was decorated with the Third class of Vladimir, the major with the Second St. Andrew, the captain with Fourth class Vladimir; and the troop sergeant-major received a gold watch, a silver goblet, a meerscham pipe, and a gold medal, bearing the effigy of the Emperor, attached to the riband of St. Andrew. The sergeant-major's portrait was done in oils, also, by the Emperor's command, as a present to the Czarowitch. It is natural, after this, that the Third Lancers should feel much devotion to their Imperial colonel."

The Paris correspondent of the same journal makes the following statement:—"Any lingering hopes which may have been entertained that Prussia would in the end give into the general opinion, not only of Europe, but of her own subjects, are daily vanishing; and it is now pretty certain, that a treaty will be entered into between Austria and the other Powers, to which Prussia will be no party. It is stated in high quarters here, that the terms of the treaty are so far settled already, that in the course of a week or two it will be signed and promulgated. In the meantime, the Austrian troops continue to be concentrated on the frontier; but there is no truth in the report that they have entered the Principalities."

Orders have been issued to place the squadrons of Guards and Line cavalry on a war footing, and to horse the eleven demi-batteries of each corps d'armée. Under this order, 3,960 horses will be required for the cavalry, and 9,000 for the artillery; there are eighty-eight batteries, or 792 field-pieces, little more than half of which are at present horsed. But no order has been given for the mobilization of any part of the army.

The sanguine anticipate that Austria will conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with the Western Powers without the concurrence of Prussia.

Royal movements are just now matters of interest. A letter from Munich, dated July 28, says:—"The King of Prussia arrived yesterday evening at the Castle of Nymphenburg. The King of Wurtemberg is to return this day to Munich, where the King of Saxony and the Regent of Baden are also expected in a few days." It is also stated that the King and Queen of Prussia are expected at Isell, where the Emperor of Austria now is.

General Hess was still, on the 24th, inspecting the Wallachian frontier; and a movement of troops upon the Bukowina is mentioned. This would further outflank the Russians. He was expected to meet the Emperor at Vienna on the 2nd.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Two telegraphic lines were about to be established between Constantinople, Shumla, and Belgrade.

A captain in the Russian army died the other day on a doorstep in Sherrard-street, St. James's, from "serous apoplexy brought on by want."

The Danish Government refuses to allow the establishment of a cholera lazaretto for the allied forces.

A newspaper correspondent at the camp at Devna was recently fired at, and the person who shot at him was arrested and flogged.

There is a report at Constantinople that the Sampson has been captured on the coast of Circassia by the Russians, but it was disbelieved.

A large number of ship furnaces for making shot red hot were shipped on Friday at the London Docks for the use of the Baltic fleet.

Advices have been received that her Majesty's steam gun-vessel Cuckoo had taken and destroyed a Russian gun-brig in the Gulf of Bothnia.

General Klapka, who is well known in Europe as a celebrated Hungarian chief, has been appointed to the command of a Turkish division of the forces at Kara, in the room of General Stein (Ferdad Pasha).

We read in the *Union*:—"The French Government has, it is said, sent Prince Albert an invitation to be present next month at the manoeuvres at the camp of Boulogne. The King of the Belgians is said to have promised to proceed there at the same time with the young King of Portugal."

Russian accounts from the White Sea talk of an unsuccessful attempt of the combined squadron against the Island of Muduga, on the 4th July. On the 7th a four-oared gig belonging to one of the British men-of-war, containing an officer who had been examining the papers of the merchant ships, had been drifted on the coast and brought into Archangel.

Odessa advices in the *Vienna Lloyd* state that, on the 8th of July, a steam frigate left Sebastopol with a favourable breeze, and reached Odessa without being sighted by the allied cruisers. This vessel, says the *Lloyd*, makes the sixth ship that has profited by a favourable wind to reach Odessa, where a respectable naval force is thus gradually collecting.

The reinforcement of 6,000 men to add to the 30,000 troops already in Turkey are being rapidly sent off. Most of the regiments under orders have already gone, or are on the point of going. The cavalry (Scotch Greys, and 4th Light Dragoons) will be incorporated into the divisions of Lord Cardigan and General Scarlett. The infantry regiments will form a strong division under the command of General Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B., and Brigadiers Torrens and Goldie, of the 57th regiment.

The following new men-of-war have been ordered to be built at Pembroke. They will soon be laid down:—The *Revenge*, 90 guns, screw steam ship, 600-horse power. The *Alert*, 16 guns, screw steam sloop, 100-horse power. The *Pelican*, 16 guns, screw steam sloop, 100-horse power. The *Cordelia*, 8 guns, screw steam sloop, 60-horse power. Four line-of-battle ships, four first-class heavy frigates, and four sloops, are now building, or ordered to be built, at Pembroke. Of these two line-of-battle ships, one frigate, and the four sloops are to be fitted with the screw propeller.

The *Bucks Advertiser* relates the following affecting story *apocryphal* of a regiment departing to the East:—While the 46th regiment were in rank in the barrack square at Windsor, prior to marching out for conveyance to Southampton, a motherless child, six years old, clung to its father's legs. He was peremptorily ordered to send it away, but he resolutely answered, "I will not." Lieutenant Hutton, touched with the scene, took the child and placed two £10 notes in its hand, with the hope that some one would befriend it. This, however, proved unnecessary, for having afterwards made his own mother (who is staying at Wind-

son) acquainted with the circumstance, she adopted the little fellow, in time to give the father an assurance that the child should be well cared for.

A recent letter from Baro Sound says that the combined fleet had not succeeded in discovering any of the infernal machines. It is known that several hundred were made at a Government factory near Moscow at the beginning of this year. They consist of copper globes holding 700lb. of powder, and are made to explode either by the ship's bottom striking them, or by means of galvanic wires connected with the shore. One of them would make a hole in the St. Jean d'Acre's bottom, about 25 feet in diameter. The principal part of the Russian squadron in the Eastern Seas, consisting of six vessels, has taken refuge, it appears, at the Dutch settlement of Sourabaya.

THE HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.

The movement for diminishing the hour of toil is certainly making progress. Irrespective of the efforts of the Early Closing Association, and the successful result of the attempt to procure a half-holiday on Saturday, the *Times* has now opened its influential columns to the discussion of the subject. The Rev. Dr. Cumming figures prominently as a correspondent, and, in order to relieve working men from excessive toil, he proposes fixed national holidays. He says:—

Religious men are almost universally persuaded that the obligations of the Sabbath are so sacred, and man's need of its lessons so urgent, and, for the sake of ulterior results, the duty of defending its sacredness and sequestration for evangelical instruction so stringent, that there is scarcely a chance of any yielding in this matter. Its distinctive exercise combines divine instruction, comfort, and bodily refreshment in an eminent degree. Nor are the ministers of religion at all remiss in labours to turn it to its legitimate purpose. Some of the ministers of religion are preaching in the streets, nearly 400 city missionaries are visiting the lanes and alleys, tract-distributors and Scripture readers are pioneering in all directions, and I trust our sermons are becoming more interesting and instructive. A sense of duty is involved here, and no surrender of it is at all likely.

There are 313 days devoted to secular drudgery; I propose setting apart—say thirteen of those days, not as holy days, but as genuine English holidays. I would therefore propose that New Year's-day, Easter Monday, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, Whit Monday, the Queen's birthday, St. Andrew's-day, and St. Patrick's-day be full holidays, and that during the summer months, June, July, August, shops and warehouses and all houses of business, either close entirely at four o'clock in the afternoon, or allow half the hands employed to go free at that hour. This would be taking a few days from Mammon, instead of taking the sacred day from its great Proprietor, and from its vital destination. On the continent there are endless saints' days, which are practically and sensibly enough turned into days of pleasure and rest. We have justly banished these days from our religious calendar, and we could not do better than transfer them to that of the British Museum, the Crystal Palace, the Zoological Gardens, &c.

This suggestion appears to have excited some attention in the commercial world, and a relaxation of the excessive hours of labour has found an advocate in the City editor of the *Times*, who contends that the obstacles in the way of such a change are not interposed by commercial men. "Whenever the idea that some occasional periods of relief should be established is presented, it is the business people of the country who most welcome it, and the reason it has never been acted upon will more probably be found in the circumstance of the Legislature having always comprised a majority whose time is at their own command, and who have consequently little sympathy with the desire for an occasional day of cessation entertained by those who are chained to a routine course of occupation." Emboldened by the notice taken of his suggestion, Dr. Cumming returns to the subject in another letter, proposing that it should be thoroughly discussed, and followed up by the presentation of numerous petitions to Parliament. Such an appeal he thinks would be successful. He contends that the injury to society arises not from excessive Sunday observance, but from excessive week-day work. "The offending party is not the church or chapel, but the market. Do not subtract from the days that have done no wrong, but from the 313 among which the guilty offenders are." Dr. Cumming then proceeds:—

Employers and masters have yet to learn, that incessant labour is not so effective and productive as labour lightened by intervening respites. I believe they would be the greatest gainers.

I appeal most earnestly to those who concur with me in the deep conviction that the Sunday should be preserved for its own peculiar and solemn services. On vast masses, constituting the lower strata of social life, every argument in defence of its sacredness and duties and value fails to tell. There is a descent in this world so entire that those who have gravitated to it require to be raised to the level of human beings before you can expect to lift them to the table-land of Christian life. In visiting many of my own countrymen in Field-land, Parker-street, and other similar places, I have had this fact bitterly taught me. Even young Scotchmen fresh from the Highlands whom I have addressed on the claims of the Sabbath, and the duties and privileges of the sanctuary, have told me, "We are slaving from early morning to 10 o'clock at night, and on Saturday night to 12, and we are so exhausted and prostrated that on Sunday forenoon we must lie in bed, and on Sunday afternoon walk in Hyde-park or Kensington-gardens." I have really had no heart to utter one word of rebuke; I could only deeply sympathize and sorrow. You may depend on it, and there is no use in concealing it, there must be for these, and such as these, some 10 or 12 holidays a-year. A struggle is now begun; shall religion or business give these up? By the former giving up I am persuaded nobody would gain even in this life; by the latter giving up I believe both religion and business would gain immensely.

On Thursday night a *conversations* was held at the rooms of the National Club, No. 1, Whitehall-gardens, for the purpose of discussing the best means of pro-

moting the movement in favour of a general half-holiday on Saturday afternoon. The Earl of Harrowby presided, and a number of clergymen, heads of business establishments, and others interested in the question were present. Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Rivington, Mr. Milward, the Rev. T. Binney, Mr. Dalton (of the Young Men's Christian Knowledge Association), the Hon. W. F. Cowper, Mr. G. Cruikshank, Mr. S. C. Hall, and the Hon. A. Kinnaird were among the speakers during the evening. Very general testimony was borne to the good use made by the working classes of the half-holiday privilege where it had been granted to them; and it was stated that the cases in which such relaxations from the hours of labour were made by employers were rapidly on the increase. The difficulties, however, by which the question was surrounded were admitted by some of the speakers, and Mr. George Cruikshank, especially, in pointing out these, took occasion to insist that a legislative prohibition of Sunday trading was the thing most wanted—that the Saturday half-holiday might be carried out in banks, factories, and other large establishments, but could not be successfully applied to the thousands whose work was conducted in a more casual and less highly organized manner. The Honourable W. F. Cowper advocated the movement as likely to afford the only available counterpoise to the pressure about to be applied for throwing open on Sunday the British Museum, the Crystal Palace, and other institutions of the land. This was frankly admitted to be the real cause why the Saturday half-holiday was mooted at present; and, in the same spirit, the conduct of the Crystal Palace Company, in not selecting Saturday for their additional shilling day, was strongly disapproved. If they had given it the preference over Friday, in this respect, half-holiday folk might have got down to Sydenham without loss of work, on the one hand, or violation of the Sabbath on the other. Such seemed to be the prevailing views at the *conversations*, but it was also confessed by several speakers, that the feelings of the upper and middle classes, with reference to Sunday observance, were unpalatable to the working man; that the churches failed to attract him as a habitual attendant, while the gin-palace unfortunately succeeded in doing so; that a Saturday half-holiday would, during one part of the year, be comparatively useless for purposes of healthful recreation in the open air; that during the other a large portion of the spare time would be absorbed in marketing, changing clothes, &c.; and the payment of weekly wages on the Friday night, or early on Saturday morning (a very difficult arrangement to effect generally), must nevertheless form an important condition of the movement if it was to progress.

BEVERLEY ELECTION.

The Hon. Francis Charles Lawley, late M.P. for Beverley, and who has been for some time acting as private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia. The appointment has excited much surprise and indignation in the press. "A Colonial Reformer" is allowed to state his objections in the most prominent manner in the *Times* after the following fashion:—"But, Sir, I confess that this appointment of Mr. Lawley *per saltum* to a government of such importance and difficulty as that of South Australia, has astonished and grieved me deeply, as it has every other person connected with our colonies with whom I have conversed on the subject. I believe I am doing Mr. Lawley no injustice when I say, that in public life he is altogether unknown. Into none of our colonies has his name ever penetrated; on no colonial, or, indeed, on any other subject, has he appeared, during the short time he has been in Parliament, disposed to take any interest whatever."

Simultaneously with Mr. Lawley's address of resignation appears an address from the Hon. Arthur Gordon, third son of the Earl of Aberdeen, soliciting the suffrages of the electors. In his address he expresses his general concurrence in the policy of the present Government, in the desirableness of a new reform bill, and in efforts for the moral and material improvement of the people. With respect to the war he says:—

I fully appreciate the efforts of Her Majesty's Government to maintain peace, so long as peace was consistent with the honour and interests of England; but having now embarked in a just war, undertaken for no selfish object on our part, it must be carried on with the utmost energy, and I shall therefore support every proposal which appears to me calculated to give increased vigour to our arms, and thereby to wrest from our adversary a speedy, an honourable, and a lasting peace.

Mr. Gordon has been vigorously engaged in canvassing the electors, and it was thought that he would be returned unopposed, but on Saturday morning the walls were placarded with the announcement of a new candidate, Mr. George Woodvatt Hastings. Mr. Hastings made good his word, and was duly proposed at the nomination on Saturday. In the course of his address, Mr. Gordon, in noticing the attacks made on the Government for want of energy in prosecuting the war, gave his opinion that we had done more and gone further than the French had. Mr. Hastings told the electors that he was a thorough-going Liberal, and one who thought that the war was entirely owing to the vacillations of Lord Aberdeen. He ridiculed the idea of Mr. Gordon acting independently of his father, and stigmatized the whole of the proceedings with respect to that election as an attempt to make Beverley a close Treasury borough. He declared his intention of thoroughly opposing the Government of Lord Aberdeen, and called upon the Conservatives to support him in the contest. The Mayor declared the show of hands to be in favour of Mr. Hastings, upon which a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Gordon, and fixed for Monday.

The polling took place on Monday with the following result:—

| | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Gordon | ... | ... | ... | 493 |
| Hastings | ... | ... | ... | 192 |

Mr. Craufurd, member for the Ayr burghs, went down and addressed the electors on Monday morning against Lord Aberdeen, but failed in dividing the Liberal party. Not more than ten of Mr. Hastings's votes are from Liberals; his support has been from the Tories.

THE CHOLERA IN JAMAICA.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

I should be obliged by the insertion of the following extracts from a letter received from the wife of John Clark, Baptist missionary of Brown's Town, Jamaica, by the last packet. It is proposed to open a subscription for the sufferers, and especially the orphan children. Until a committee is formed I shall be pleased to take charge of the contributions which any may be kindly disposed to make. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH STURGE.

Birmingham, 7th mo., 24, 1854.

Brown's Town, Jamaica, June 22nd, 1854.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

Mr. Clark is far from well, and my own health not what I could wish, so that for some time past we have found it difficult to bear up and press onward.

But now a necessity is laid upon us of no ordinary nature and importance. You have, no doubt, heard that the cholera has again visited Jamaica. It broke out in Kingston and out down speedily about 200 of the people.

In Spanish Town, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, and many other places, its ravages have been fearful.

About a month since, it made its appearance at St. Ann's Bay, where, out of a population of 700 or 800, 150 have died.

A fortnight since, it reached Salem and Sturge Town. At Salem, about twenty have fallen before the destroyer out of 150 or 200 inhabitants.

You will remember that Sturge Town is rather difficult of access, and we have but one medical man for a large district, so that for the first week no one visited the place.

The disease was brought there by two young men, who went up to Kingston, returned, took ill immediately, and died. From this the disease spread with fearful rapidity. The people were filled with terror. As soon as Mr. Clark could hear how things really were, that they had no medical advice, and but little medicine, and the poor people fast dying, he resolved to go over, and was generously accompanied by a young man who has settled here as a druggist. They took with them a large supply of medicine, nourishment, &c. They found there had been more than thirty deaths: not one who had been attacked up to that period had recovered. The people were perfectly hopeless. As soon as any one was taken ill, a coffin was at once made, and a grave prepared to receive the body.

Mr. Clark and our friend went from house to house administering medicine, and endeavoured to cheer the people by directing them to Him who was able to save them.

Some of those visited were too far gone to be benefited, but about fifteen or sixteen out of twenty cases are now recovering.

There have been, however, a large number of fatal cases since, so that in that small town there have been sixty deaths, and fourteen more in the immediate neighbourhood.

The scourge has not yet passed away, but with the Divine blessing on the vigorous means now used, we trust its malignant course is in some degree arrested.

We have messengers coming daily for medicine and nourishment, for which Mr. Clark is assuming the responsibility. He felt this to be a solemn duty under so pressing an emergency.

We hope a part of the expense will be met by the Board of Health, and by a Benevolent Society formed in this town; but there are so many widows left with large families, and many poor orphan children, which, if our own lives are spared, will claim our sympathy, that we trust we shall, as in other seasons of distress, receive some help from friends in our native land.

We have had several fatal cases among our own people, and quite near us; but, mercifully, it does not spread to any alarming extent.

You can imagine better than I can describe our present anxieties.

We all feel that our own summons may very soon come, and cannot but be impressed with the importance of being found ready.

We pass on with mingled feelings of hope and fear from day to day, pressed with new duties and cares for the suffering and the sorrowing, to whom we endeavour to administer advice and comfort as best we can.

Affectionately,

ELIZA CLARK.

THE LITERARY PENSIONS OF THE YEAR.

The £1,200 annually appropriated for literary pensions has been allotted this year as follows:—£250 a-year to Mrs. Glen (widow to the late Dr. Glen, missionary to the East for nearly thirty years), in consideration of Dr. Glen's services to biblical literature by his translation of the Old Testament into Persian, and the distressed condition in which his widow was placed by his decease; £100 a-year to Sir Francis Bond Head, in consideration of the contributions he has made to the literature of this country; £100 a-year to Mrs. Moir (widow of the late Mr. David Moir, surgeon), in consideration of her late husband's literary and scientific works, in connexion with his profession, his poetical talents, and the destitute condition of his widow and eight children; £80 a-year to the Rev. William Hickey, in consideration of the service which his writings, published under the signature of "Martin Doyle," have rendered to the cause of agricultural and social improvement among the people of Ireland; £100 a-year to Mrs. Lang, in consideration of the eminent services rendered for a period of upwards of fifty years by the late Mr. Oliver Lang,



master shipwright at the Woolwich Dockyard, of his numerous valuable inventions and improvements for the advancement of naval architecture, and the straitened circumstances in which Mrs. Lang is placed; £50 a-year to the widow and daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Train, in consideration of his personal services to literature, and the valuable aid derived by the late Sir Walter Scott from Mr. Train's antiquarian and literary researches, prosecuted under Sir Walter's directions; £100 a-year to the widow of the late Sir Harris Nicolas, in consideration of the many valuable contributions made by her late husband to the historical and antiquarian literature of this country, and the limited circumstances in which his family were left at his death; £80 a-year to the daughters of the late Dr. M'Gillivray, in consideration of their late father's contributions to the service of natural history, and the destitute condition in which his family are placed at his decease; £50 a-year to Mrs. Hogg, the widow of the Ettrick Shepherd, in consideration of her late husband's poetical talent; £100 a-year to the sister and two daughters of the late Mr. James Simpson, in consideration of his eminent services in the cause of education, and the distressed circumstances in which, owing to the expenditure of his own means in the furtherance of this object, his family are left at his decease; £40 a-year to the daughters of the late Mr. James Kenney, in consideration of his literary talent; £100 a-year to Alaric Alexander Watts, in consideration of his services to literature and to art; £100 a-year to the daughters of the late Mr. Joseph Tucker in consideration of their father's services as surveyor of the navy for eighteen years, and the distressed condition to which they are reduced; £100 a-year to Dr. Hincks, in consideration of the eminent services he has rendered to history and literature by his antiquarian researches, and especially in connexion with the Assyrian and other Eastern languages; and £50 a-year to Mrs. Lee, widow of Mr. Bowditch, the celebrated African traveller, in consideration of her contributions to literature, and the straitened circumstances to which she is now reduced.

AN EGYPTIAN PRINCE.

On Saturday afternoon, an Egyptian steam-frigate, the Feih Djehad, arrived at Portsmouth, having on board El Hhami Pasha, only son of Abbas Pasha, late Viceroy of Egypt. He is about seventeen years of age, and has been educated at Grand Cairo, under the care of Europeans, at a great expense. He was betrothed to the Sultan of Turkey's daughter, a child six years of age; and, according to the custom of the East, El Hhami Pasha visited his intended father-in-law in great state, with a present of £100,000 sterling in English sovereigns, doubtless a most timely present.

El Hhami Pasha left Alexandria on the 13th inst., after taking leave of his father, who was then in good health, in this splendid yacht, and proposed touching at Malta, Gibraltar, and landing in England at Southampton. He then intended visiting most of the capitals of Europe, during which time his yacht was to be docked in England, as there was no dock in the Mediterranean large enough for her gigantic dimensions, and then she was to proceed homeward and be prepared to receive Prince El Hhami Pasha at Genoa. The prince had upwards of thirty persons forming his suite, some of them distinguished Egyptians, and a retinue of Nubian, Abyssinian, and Circassian slaves. The whole of the persons on board were nearly 400. The Prince speaks French and English fluently. He was received with a salute at Portsmouth, and proceeded up Southampton water. A deputation left Southampton to meet the vessel. As they approached the yacht, a flood of light was seen in the spacious saloon, dusky figures were pacing the deck, and dark mute figures stood on the steps of the gangway, one over the other, holding immense and brilliant lanterns in their hands. The deputation stepped on board, and the former immediately went below. During this time officers and distinguished persons were walking the deck, enjoying themselves with that gravity and quietude peculiar to the temperament of the East, and the immediate precincts of royalty. In less than five minutes, all persons who were crowded round the state cabin on the main deck started back as if by enchantment, for the Prince, convulsively sobbing, was carried into it by his attendants, and slaves stood around outside to prevent any one approaching it. El Hhami Pasha had heard of his father's death, and had learnt the precariousness of earthly greatness. He had sunk to a private station under an Eastern despotism. Orders were issued for immediate preparations to be made to return to Alexandria. The Prince had lost a royal parent; all his suite had lost their rank, situations, and a princely benefactor. The consternation on board can scarcely be imagined.

It appears that, when the settlement took place between the Sultan and the Egyptian Viceroy, in which the European Powers participated, it was stipulated that the Viceroyalty should be inherited by the eldest living descendant of Mehemet Ali, in order to avoid the troubles of the Government of a minor. Thus Ibrahim Pasha, who succeeded Mehemet Ali, left sons, but as Abbas Pasha, the late Viceroy, and who was a grandson of Mehemet Ali, was older than those children, he became Viceroy, and the sons lost their rank immediately after their father's death. Said Pasha, the present Viceroy, and Ibrahim Pasha's sons, are all older than El Hhami Pasha, and, of course, entitled to the throne before him.

THE MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH.

The telegraphic cable from Spezzia to the Island of Corsica, a distance of seventy-five miles, was laid down on the 25th ult. from the Persian steamer. The work

occupied several days, being commenced on the 20th. One or two accidents occurred, but they were not material. "It was about 4 p.m. on the 22nd that the most serious of these accidents occurred, when the injured part of the cable had passed some distance over the stern before it could be stopped. It was therefore necessary to haul in so much of the cable as would allow of the repair of the injury, and the difficulty of the operation may be appreciated from the fact, that as we were then in 250 fathoms, and the weight of the cable is estimated at about 20lb. and some ounces per fathom; there was, consequently, more than two tons of it hanging over the taffrail in dead weight. The quantity of cable paid out has been ninety-three English miles, the extra quantity being easily accounted for by unsteady steering, currents, and stoppages. The time passed was 104 hours since leaving Santa Croce, of which much less than half were occupied in laying down, the remainder having been taken up in repairs to the cable and alterations of the machinery; and, after all, the present cable has been laid down in less time than was required to complete that from Dover to Calais." In some cases the soundings were more than 300 fathoms. The weather was very propitious. The line will next be laid down from Sardinia to Africa. When the task was completed an electric spark was made to fire a gun on the Corsican coast. The Mediterranean Electric Telegraph, of which the first submarine portion has thus happily been laid down, was originated by Mr. Brett in the beginning of 1853, for the purpose of joining Africa with Europe, with the intention of pushing eastward thence, either by land, or *via* Malta, so as to unite ultimately with the telegraphic system now being established in our Indian possessions. The present company was formed by Mr. Brett, in 30,000 shares of £10 each, and he obtained a concession from the French and Sardinian Governments for the purpose of laying a telegraph from Spezzia to Bona, *via* Corsica and Sardinia, for which the Sardinian Government guarantees 5 per cent. for 50 years on 3,000,000*fr.*, and the French Government 4 per cent. on 4,500,000*fr.*; but to induce the shareholders to come forward, Mr. Brett undertook the entire work at his own risk and peril on the above terms.

AGES OF THE POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The second, and by far the most interesting, portion of the Census Returns has just appeared. It treats "of the ages, civil condition, occupations, and birth-place of the people, with the numbers and ages of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the inmates of work-houses, prisons, lunatic asylums, and hospitals." It is only bit by bit that this valuable information can be brought out for popular use; and we begin, with the Registrar, at the facts relating to "age":—

Of the 14,422,801 people living in 1821, 6,981,068 were under 20 years of age, and 7,441,733 were 20 years of age and upwards; while of the 21,185,010 living in 1851, the numbers under 20 years of age were 9,558,114, and the numbers of the age of 20 years and upwards were 11,626,896.

The number of the population of the age of 20 and upwards in 1851 exceeds the number under the age of 20 by 2,068,782.

The increase in the young population under 20 years of age in the 30 years [1821-1851] has been 2,577,046; the increase in the adult population of 20 years of age and upwards in the same time has been 4,185,163.

The males of 20 years of age and upwards at the two periods amount to 3,587,600 and to 5,610,777; the increase in the 30 years has been, consequently, 2,023,177 men of the age of 20 years and upwards. All of these numbers, it is evident, would not be able to "go forth to war," if the population *en masse* were called to arms; and the quality of the population at after ages differs so much in vitality, strength, and intelligence, that it requires still farther analysis.

The males at the soldier's age of 20 to 40 amounted to 1,966,664 in 1821, and to 3,193,490 in 1851; the increase in the 30 years is equivalent in number to a vast army of more than twelve hundred thousand men (1,226,826).

The women at this fruitful age of marriage (20 to 40) were then 2,119,385 in number; they have increased by 1,243,073, and now amount to 3,362,458.

While the population under 20 years of age increased 37 per cent., the population at the second age of 20 to 40 increased 60 per cent.

At the age of riper knowledge and experience (40 to 60 years) the increase was 1,244,400 persons, or 55 per cent. in the thirty years.—The number of persons in mature life, at the age of 60 to 80 years, increased 45 per cent.; while the increase at the extreme period of life after 80 was only 34 per cent.

If it be assumed, as it may be fairly, that the population under the age of 10 years, and the great bulk of the population of the age of 70 and upwards, are chiefly sustained by the industry of the population living in the middle periods of life, extending from the age of 20 to the age of 60, it will follow that in 1821 the 6,367,991 persons of the two middle ages sustained 4,355,168 children and old persons, or 68 per cent. of their own numbers; while in 1851 only 5,797,296 ineffectives by age (57 per cent.) were sustained by 10,082,296 of the effective population. Tested by these facts, the strength of the nation has increased faster than its numbers.

The popular English divisions of life are expressed in the language by several characteristic words, such as babe, suckling, infant, child, boy, girl, lad, lass, youth, maiden, and (young, middle-aged, old,—man, woman. These terms are not used with so much precision as they might easily acquire; and some of them, derived from different sources, are used synonymously, while the latter terms often include the period which the earlier words especially designate. But (using a little force to make them express consecutive ages) it may be said that Great Britain in 1851 contained babes and sucklings (under one year), 578,743; infants (1-5 years), 2,166,456; children (5-10 years), 2,456,066; boys (10-15 years), 1,141,933; girls (10-15 years), 1,114,882; youths (15-20 years), 1,051,630; maidens (15-20 years), 1,048,404; young men (20-30 years), 1,830,588; young women (20-30 years),

1,999,906; men of middle age (30-50 years), 2,376,904; women of middle (30-50 years), 2,482,382.

In Great Britain, more than half a million of the inhabitants (596,030) have passed the barrier of "three-score years and ten;" more than 129,000 have passed the Psalmist's limit of "four-score years;" and 160,000 the years which the last of Plato's climacteric square numbers expressed (9 times 9—81); nearly ten thousand (9,847) have lived 90 years or more; a band of 2,038 aged pilgrims have been wandering 95 years and more on the unended journey; and 319 say that they have witnessed more than a hundred revolutions of the seasons; 111 men and 208 women have been returned of ages ranging from 100 to 119 years.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Court remains at Osborne, and the Queen and Prince Albert have taken one or two water excursions. The Earl of Aberdeen has been on a visit, and returned to town on Friday.

Some of the Ministers are making short excursions in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is visiting the Duchess of Sutherland at Cheltenham, near Maidenhead, and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert is sojourning at Broadstairs.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign-office on Saturday. It lasted one hour and three quarters.

Mr. Jeremiah Smith, late mayor of Rye and lately convicted of perjury, has been liberated by order of the Home Secretary, solely in consequence of its being certified by medical authority that the prisoner was labouring under alarming symptoms of apoplexy, and that he would probably die if he remained in prison.

Mrs. Moore, the widow of Colonel Moore, of the Inniskillings, who perished in the burning of the Europa transport with several of his men, through a resolute persistence in what he deemed his duty as a commanding officer, has, at the especial desire of the Queen, been appointed apartments in Hampton-court Palace, and has also the highest pension awarded, £200 per annum.

Caroline Southey, widow of Robert Southey, the Poet Laureate, died on the 20th inst. at Buckland, near Lymington. She was a daughter of Captain Bowles, of East India Company's service, and was highly graced with intellectual accomplishments. She was married to Dr. Southey in 1839, about a year and a half after the death of his first wife, Edith Fricker, to whom he was united on the day he left England for a six months sojourn at Lisbon.

The Ballot Society have expressed their desire to promote the return of General Thompson for Hull.

The total sum disbursed by the Encumbered Estates Court in Ireland up to the present date is close upon ten millions sterling.

The will of the late Marquis of Anglesea has just been proved by the present Marquis, the Duke of Richmond, and Viscount Sydney, the executors appointed under it, with powers reserved to Lord Paget, a son, and one other of the executors. The personality is sworn under £140,000.

There are six candidates in the field for the representation of Canterbury—two Whigs, two Liberal Conservatives, a Tory, and a Peelite. The following is the list:—Sir W. Somerville, Bart., the Hon. S. P. Smythe, Mr. C. Purton Cooper, Q.C., Mr. O. M. Lushington, Mr. Lennox Butler, and Mr. Auchmuty Glover.

The personal property of the late Duke of Portland has been sworn under £900,000. It will be recollected that his grace provided by his will that the cost of his funeral should not exceed £100.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Royal family, will visit Balmoral about the 16th of September next, and remain there about three weeks, when the Court will return to Windsor for the winter.

It is stated that the annual ministerial whitebait dinner at Greenwich is to take place on Saturday, the 12th of August. Rumour adds that Parliament will be "up" on some day between the 15th and 19th.

A new act of Parliament, which came into operation on the 24th ult., provides that *viva voce* evidence may now be taken in the Ecclesiastical Courts.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. H. E. Butler, father of Captain Butler, who so distinguished himself at Silistria, has arrived in London, after a lengthened tour in Italy and other Continental States. The gallant officer is deeply affected at the loss of his youngest son. He has two surviving sons in the army, one in the 55th, in Turkey, the other in India. It is proposed to erect a cenotaph to Captain Butler's memory in the church at Thomastown, county of Kilkenny, where so many of his ancestors sleep. Lord Hardinge and Omar Pasha have officially borne the highest testimony to the merits of the deceased officer. The latter says that Captain Butler will not soon be forgotten by the Ottoman army.

Jassize and Police.

An Exeter jury were occupied the two first days of last week in trying Harvey, a sweep, of Buckland Brewer, for the murder of Mary Richards, at Little Torrington. From the testimony of many witnesses, and from the dying declarations of the girl, the crime was clearly brought home to the prisoner. Mary Richards had been taking home some gloves to Torrington; on her return, Harvey got into conversation with her, and subsequently dogged her steps into a field, and offered her violence. She resisted; he took a hammer from his pocket, struck her on the head so as to fracture her skull, and thus compelled her submission. He then stole some currants and saffron from her basket, and left her in her hopeless condition. She was found next morning, alive; and she lived for

many days after, with intervals of consciousness, which enabled her to identify her murderer. The monster was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged.

At the Derby Assizes, Benjamin Milner, and seven other men, the oldest only forty years of age, have been tried for the murder of Mr. William Leonard Gill Bagshawe. The lamentable occurrence which gave rise to this prosecution excited the greatest possible interest in the county. When the seven prisoners were placed at the bar, they presented, in size and strength, a most formidable appearance. Milner, who is known, it appeared, by the name of "Big Ben," is a man of Herculean proportions, and most of the others are considerably above the average size. Mr. Bagshawe was a gentleman of good property in the north of Derbyshire, a magistrate of the county, and the owner and occupier of Wormhill-hall, on the river Wye, near to the famous Chee Tor. He was not quite twenty-six years of age at the time of his death. Between two and three years ago he began to preserve the fish in that part of the river in which he had the right of fishery, and, having latterly found that the river was very much poached, he had commenced the practice of going out at night in company with friends and keepers to watch. This had been done four or five nights a-week since May last. On the night of Wednesday, the 19th of July, between 10 and 12 o'clock, Mr. Bagshawe left Wormhill-hall in company with Mr. Henry St. John Halford, of Wistow-hall, Leicestershire, his brother-in-law, for the purpose of watching the river. They had an old bulldog with them, and were armed with sticks, and Mr. Bagshawe had also a life-preserver, but they had no firearms. They went down to the river at a place called Raven's Tor, and while they were there Jarvis Kaye, a gamekeeper, came to fetch them to another part of the river. He had been sent by Captain Partridge, a cousin of the deceased, who, having left Wormhill-hall in company with Kaye, rather later than Mr. Bagshawe and his companion, had gone down to the tollgate in Miller's-dale, where they had seen a party of poachers spearing trout in the river. In consequence of that message the deceased and Mr. Halford went with Kaye to where Captain Partridge and the tollgate-keeper were, and, although they were only five in number, Mr. Bagshawe wished at that time to attack the poachers; but in consequence of the advice of his friends he desisted, and went off to Wormhill for further assistance. He called up some of his tenants, and having mustered a party of eight, he returned to the river. Upon the arrival of this party at the river Captain Partridge and Mr. Halford had not come up, but Mr. Bagshawe ordered three of the men to cross to the south side of the river, while he and the four others remained on the north side. At this part of the river the sides rise very precipitously, leaving very little space between the water and the sides of the cliff, so that it was very dark in the hollow, and the character of the ground was favourable for concealment. For that purpose the whole of the party laid down by the sides of the river and awaited the coming of the poachers. Very soon they made their appearance, coming along the river with lanterns, and when they were a few yards distant, Mr. Bagshawe's party started up, and he said, "Go into them," or some words to that effect. The old bulldog, which had been held in leash by Kaye, was let loose, and went towards them; and immediately two guns were fired by the poachers. Mr. Bagshawe stripped off his coat, and, having picked out one man who was carrying a lantern in the river, supposed to be Walton, led the way, and went straight at him. Then followed a very severe though brief conflict between Mr. Bagshawe's party and the poachers, in the course of which he himself received injuries of which he died the following day at noon. Milner and Taylor were secured upon the spot, but the other men were not taken until a day or two afterwards. Their counsel denied Mr. Bagshawe's right over that part of the river where the affray took place, and argued that the men fought only in self-defence. The jury adopting this view, they were acquitted; and the judge refusing to detain them on a second charge of assault, they were liberated.

At the same Assizes, two men, poachers, were indicted for maliciously cutting and wounding William Fox. It appeared that the prosecutor was not legally authorised to watch the game of which the prisoners were in quest. A verdict of guilty of unlawfully wounding was returned; and they were sentenced to only a month's imprisonment.

John Goodall, the unfortunate man who some months since left his work at Wolverton, to visit his family at Hazlewood, near Belper, and murdered his child while the mother was in the garden, has been clearly proved insane, and on that ground acquitted. One of the witnesses was Mr. Strutt, of Belper, who happened to have travelled with the prisoner inside a coach on the very morning before the perpetration of the fatal act, and, from the little conversation he had with him, thought him a shrewd and sensible man.

At Durham, a young man named Sewell, indicted for the murder of his mother, has also been acquitted on the ground of insanity. He had one night been reading the *Primitive Methodist Magazine*, and complained of his head. He said studying had made him ill, and he was observed to be strange in his manner. At five o'clock the following morning he got out of bed, and went and looked at his mother, who was lying asleep, and then got into bed again. Shortly afterwards he got up and obtained a poker and a wooden rollingpin, and with these commenced beating his mother on the head. His father got out of bed and went to his wife's assistance, when the prisoner turned upon him and beat him also on the head until he became insensible. The prisoner then left the house, dressed only in his shirt, which was bloody, and with the rollingpin, which was covered with blood, in his hand, went to the house of a neighbour named Wardle, and, putting his hand through the window in which he had the

rollingpin, brandished it about, and said, "I am the murderer." For some time afterwards no rational answer could be obtained from him. He did nothing but sing Ranters' hymns and talk wildly. The surgeon of the gaol, who attended him, expressed his decided opinion that the prisoner had homicidal mania, and that he was not responsible for his actions.

Mr. George Forster, the Liverpool share-broker who was charged with stealing a bank post-bill for £1,000 from the Borough Bank, was tried at the Borough Sessions last week. He accounted for his possession of the bill by saying that a "Mr. Harris" had paid it to him at the Exchange; he only knew Harris by sight, and he has not since seen him. The jury gave a verdict of "Not guilty," and expressed their dissatisfaction with the loose manner of conducting business at the Borough Bank.

At Monmouth Assizes, Samuel Barrett, lately Governor of Monmouth County Gaol, pleaded guilty to charges of forgery and embezzlement. He forged receipts to tradesmen's bills, and appropriated money intrusted to him by the magistrates. His counsel stated that he had been led into these practices by having made extensive improvements in the gaol at his own cost; and he had hoped to make good his deficiencies out of his salary in the course of years. Sentence, fifteen years' transportation.

At Lincoln, an action has been brought to recover compensation for a serious personal injury sustained by the plaintiff, in consequence of a wrongful act of the defendant. It appeared that during last summer, the plaintiff, Lydia Hill, a young woman of about twenty-four years of age, and of considerable personal beauty, was living with Mr. Brice, a farmer at Broughton-common, as his housekeeper. The defendant is a farmer residing at Castlethorpe, near Brigg, which latter place is about three miles from Broughton-common. On the 8th of last July, the plaintiff, who was riding to Brigg market on a pony, passed the defendant, who was standing in a garden by the side of the road. As the plaintiff was coming up, she heard the defendant say, "Here is Lydia coming." She passed him, and had gone on about twenty yards, when, turning her head, she saw him in the act of throwing a leaf of rhubarb towards her. The leaf flew by her slantingly, and struck the pony on the nose. The pony, in consequence of the blow, started back and threw the plaintiff on her back upon the road. The plaintiff did not feel much hurt at the time; but she leaned for awhile over the pony, and a girl, who had been walking beside her, then assisted her to mount the pony again. She rode on to Brigg, and upon arriving there went to the house of Mr. Osted, where she first began to feel great pain in her back, and where she fainted away. Upon recovery she went to the surgery of Mr. Marston, where she was bled. She was then taken home in a gig. She continued to suffer great pain in the back, and subsequently from other serious symptoms, the effects of which have not yet disappeared. Mr. Brice, who took a great interest in the plaintiff's behalf, had permitted her to remain in his house up to the present time, but she was unable to do any work, and had applied to the defendant for compensation for the injuries she had sustained. She had never, since the effects of the accident had fully developed themselves, been able to walk without support, but she had sometimes got out into the garden, trailing her limbs after her with the help of a stick. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £600.

A boy of thirteen has been sentenced, at the Middlesex Assizes, to six months' hard labour, for stealing five sovereigns from his master, a jeweller. He had been sent out with the money, and did not return. A policeman saw him sitting in the pit of the Victoria Theatre with another boy, each having a pistol. His defence was, "Well, I went to the Surrey Theatre, and I had never been there before, and I met two boys, and they says to me, 'Come along with us, we've got some money;' and they took me to Woolwich, and when their money was gone I was to keep them with mine, and so I did; that's all."

A person who appears to be connected in some way with the "turf," has been fined 30s. at the Marylebone Court, for attempting to obtain a ride from Rugby for nothing. He was found hiding under a seat in a first-class carriage, and, on being asked for his fare, told the officer that if he would suffer him to go and make an excuse for his escaping, he could easily do so, and he (prisoner), in the event of compliance with his wishes, would put him in possession of such information as would enable him to win £10,000 upon the "Goodwood;" as the name of the winning horse was known to him to a certainty.

At the Mansion-house, on Thursday, Franz de Haas was charged before Mr. Alderman Muggeridge on suspicion of having committed an atrocious murder in the neighbourhood of Amsterdam, on the previous Thursday. Mr. John Matthews attended as solicitor on behalf of the Dutch Government. He stated that the prisoner was a Dutchman, and had been apprehended, through the instrumentality of the electric telegraph, on suspicion of having cruelly murdered a family of five persons, at the Ringdijk, in the vicinity of Amsterdam. The master of the house was a vegetable dealer, and had gone early to market whilst the rest of the family were yet in bed. One of the servant girls, hearing a knock at the door, went to open it, and was immediately felled to the ground by a blow from a hatchet; then, going into the house, the miscreant beat the woman of the house, who was in the family way, and the three children, about the head with the same instrument. From a cabinet in which the man of the house kept his money, he stole a sum of about 500 guilders, and from the box of one of the men he also took some money. The Burgomaster, who was soon on the spot, found one of the children was already dead; the second died during its removal. The woman of the house was carried to the hospital, where she

soon died from the effects of her bruises, and the third child and the servant were left in a most precarious state. There was every reason to think that they also had been deprived of life from the nature of the injuries inflicted on them. The hatchet with which the crime had been committed was left on the premises. The murderer immediately fled, but sufficient information had been obtained which enabled the Dutch authorities to send a description of him by the electric telegraph. Charles Thanis said he apprehended the prisoner, and found on him some foreign coins of the description of those stolen, that he had examined the prisoner's left hand and found a large scar on the back of his hand. The witness searched his box, and found a contract ticket for a passage to New York in a vessel which was to sail from Liverpool on Saturday. He also found a pistol, and some powder and shot. He also found a blue jacket, the sleeves of which had been apparently washed, and there were marks on it which the witness believed to be blood. He had not the slightest doubt of the prisoner being the person referred to in the telegraphic message. The evidence was interpreted in full to the prisoner, who appeared to watch the proceedings with great anxiety. He made no remark, except saying that the pistol had been given to him by his father. The Alderman remanded him till Saturday, when, after communication with the Home Secretary, he was given up to the Dutch authorities.

Accidents and Offences.

Three young men were drowned a few days ago whilst bathing in the river Thames. One was seized with the cramp; another got into a ballast hole; and the third, whilst bathing in the river near Calvert's brewery, "suddenly sank."

A fire broke out a few days ago in an ice-house belonging to a confectioner in Edinburgh, by the ignition of some straw at the bottom of the vault, from a lighted candle dropped into it. One man lost his life by suffocation in endeavouring to extinguish it, and another in his efforts to save his fellow-workman.

Glasgow is at present infested by a gang of house-breakers. They commenced operations at the beginning of the fair, and have become so daring as to pursue their avocations during the day-time. Several have been apprehended, and have turned out to be ticket-of-leave convicts.

Mr. Francis Thomas Yates Molyneux, an undergraduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been drowned in the Severn, while bathing at Alveley, where he was reading with the Rev. Mr. Considine during the long vacation. He appears to have been seized with a fit, or with cramp.

A farm-servant in the neighbourhood of Greenock was saved from suffocation on Friday last, in a highly original and ingenious manner. A bone having stuck in her throat during dinner, and none of the family being able to get it extricated, her master called in the assistance of a neighbouring farmer who was passing by. The farmer fastened a string round a piece of meat, and the girl with a very great effort having managed to swallow it, he rapidly jerked it out again, and the bone along with it.—*Greenock Advertiser*.

A prisoner named Joseph Ralph, 30 years of age, who was sentenced to twenty years' transportation by Sir James Parke, at the Lincoln Assizes, for burglary, on Monday, the 24th, escaped from Lincoln Castle on Thursday last, by making an effigy with a portion of his bedclothes, which he laid in the bed, and covered it carefully over with the bed quilt, and escaped from the Castle in his prison dress. The turnkeys went their usual rounds, and the prisoner, not being missed until early on the following morning, had ample time to get out of the city without detection.

Numerous robberies have been committed in the suburban railways, omnibuses, and steam-boats on the river. A gentleman was robbed of a double-bottomed silver lever watch, whilst travelling in a railway carriage between Kew and Waterloo-road station. A lady was robbed of a £10 and two £5 notes while in an omnibus between Burlington-arcade and Edith-grove, Brompton. A gentleman was robbed of a valuable gold watch while on board a steamer from Chelsea to Kew; and a gentleman lost a gold watch at Cremorne-gardens, Chelsea. As there seems to be a predatory party out, the only thing is to warn the public to take a little more care of their pockets.

A discharged pauper has been inflicting severe wounds on his face, breast, and neck, while roaming over the country near Folkestone, and at length fell down exhausted. He was found by a labourer, with his clothes saturated with blood, but he refused to answer any questions as to the way in which he became so mutilated, and, after being repeatedly spoken to, got up and walked away, and was not seen again until Saturday night, when he was observed sitting on some fagots near the road. He was then taken to the Elham Union, where he soon became insensible, and gradually sank till he expired. When the surgeon examined the unfortunate man he found the wounds in his neck partially filled with maggots.

A few days ago several families in Hull were poisoned by eating potted meat purchased at a shop. So alarmingly ill were those who had partaken of the meat, that a surgeon was sent for, and found no fewer than twenty persons, comprising men, women, and children, all violently sick and purged, with severe cramps, and some of them, who had eaten more than the others, going fast into collapse. The whole neighbourhood was in great alarm, for it appeared that every one who had partaken of this meat was more or less affected. It is not stated that any fatal results have intervened. It appears that potted flesh meat during very hot weather will undergo a sort of putrefactive fermentation, which, even in that incipient stage, chemical analysis will not be able to detect. The

maker has consented to sell no more during the hot weather.

Storms and floods are reported from South Wales, Herefordshire and France. The losses sustained by the farmers within a radius of twenty miles of Carmarthen will be very severe, as throughout all the valleys everything in the shape of hay and corn has been washed away or utterly destroyed. Several lives were lost, and a heavy list of casualties is expected. In the district around Brecon the destruction of property has been enormous; bridges and canal banks have been swept away. From Clydach to Swansea was one great sea, and stones as large as wheelbarrows were thrown into the turnpike-road. Off Havre two men were drowned. A third made up his mind to die; but suddenly he heard the cry "Courage, courage!" and saw a fishing-boat approach, which rescued him. The storm on Thursday evening tore up a quantity of the rails, chairs, and sleepers, on the Lyons railway, near Tonnerre. About three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a heavy thunderstorm passed over the metropolis, which continued for upwards of an hour. The lightning, while it lasted, was very bright, but although it rained very heavily in Oxford-street for some time, not a drop fell either in the Strand, Fleet-street, or on the Surrey side of the water.

The prisoner Harvey, who was found guilty of the murder of Mary Richards, at the Devon Assizes, on Monday, and sentenced to death, has since confessed himself the murderer, and has acknowledged that the sentence is a just and righteous one. He states that he left his house with the hammer with which he committed the atrocious crime, concealed in his pocket; and that he went forth with a full determination to murder some person. That upon meeting Mary Allen, the girl who, it will be remembered, had some conversation with him earlier in the day, he resolved in his mind to kill her, but he missed the opportunity. Subsequently, Mary Richards came in his way, and then he immediately determined to murder her. Having struck her with the hammer in the road, he dragged her into the field, where, after inflicting dreadful injuries upon her, he left her for dead. It appears that the prisoner, who has evidently received a tolerable education, and is a man of considerable intelligence, has lived a reckless, vagabond life, and has previously been transported for sheep stealing. He is said to be respectably connected. He is a native of Oxford, and had not lived in Devonshire for any length of time. The execution is expected to take place on Friday next.

An inquiry into the disastrous boiler explosion at Rochdale has occupied some days, and was concluded on Friday morning. The following is the verdict of the jury:—"That in the opinion of the jury the death of Ann Stott and nine other persons was caused by an explosion of the boiler at the Bridgefield Mill, occupied by George Williamson, such explosion being caused by an excessive pressure of steam, and that pressure being produced by the following circumstances:—1st. The 3-inch safety valve not being in working order, and consequently inactive. 2nd. The 2-inch safety valve being, on the morning of the explosion, much overweighted. And 3rd. As the engine only worked at intervals from six o'clock to twenty minutes past, a space of time elapsed during which the fire was kept up, and in that time such an amount of heat was added to the water in the boiler, and pressure therein accumulated, as to render it impossible that the boiler could be relieved by the small or 2-inch valve when so overweighted. The jury at the same time wish to express their opinion, that the boiler and engine at Bridgefield Mill were very improperly managed, thereby causing danger to the parties employed, and that the occupier and engineer are exceedingly blameable for working the boiler at the high pressure they have done for a long time previous to the explosion."

There was a fatal accident on the North-Western Railway on Thursday morning. North of Coventry, the down-line of rails is undergoing repair, and the up-line is used for all trains, each train being led by a pilot-engine. On Thursday morning, the express train for London was travelling along the up-line; in consequence of the points at a "turn-out" being wrongly closed, the express ran on to the down-line, and came in contact with a number of ballast-waggons. The driver of the pilot-engine was killed, his stoker died in the afternoon, and Inspector M'Kay received hurts which it is feared will be fatal. The other people engaged on the train, and the passengers, were more fortunate: of the latter, few received any serious hurts. An inquest was commenced on Saturday. R. Box, brother of the deceased stoker, and Henry Barmingham, another stoker, described the accident, which they witnessed, and which was attributed by them to the points being clogged up, and not returning to their proper position after the passage of a previous heavy train. The up-line at that part of the road was, it seems, under repair, and the train which the witnesses were on was being taken by a pilot-engine along the down-line past the Allesley station. The two deceased men were on the pilot-engine, which suddenly overturned in collision with some ballast waggons, and the accident had been ascribed by one of them before he died to the cause already stated. Mr. Bedford, superintendent of railway police, and other witnesses were examined, but the inquiry was finally adjourned.

Miscellaneous News.

A recent estimate for the Civil Service includes £50,000 to cover the expense connected with the management of the British department of the Paris Exhibition. The French Government are to defray the expense of transporting the goods from the port of arrival to Paris; the English Government contemplate paying the expense of transit from London to France,

and otherwise to promote the views and interests of exhibitors.

The great demand in every portion of the globe for coal, both anthracite and soft, for steam purposes, has given a wonderful impetus to the coal districts of South Wales. Every collier is in full employ, and more labour is required. New coal-pits have been sunk in every direction, and it is in contemplation in other localities to sink shafts.

The Society of Arts has just issued a circular inviting the civil authorities, ministers of religion, patrons and managers of schools, and all persons of weight and authority, to promote arrangements which may enable scholars, tutors, governesses, schoolmistresses, and others engaged in education, to visit the Educational Exhibition at St. Martin's Hall, before the 31st of August next, when it must necessarily close.

A schooner yacht, 75 tons, named the Incline Plane, constructed on Lipscombe's principle, was recently launched from Mr. Cunningham's yard at Southampton. Speed is the great advantage supposed to be secured by the new construction. A jolly row-boat built on the same principle has lately performed astonishing feats, outstriking an eight-ton yacht, and going twice as fast as boats of her own size. She is 13 feet long by 3½ wide.

A new institute has been founded—nominally, at least—under the title of the Literary Institute of the British Empire. Members to consist of those who are engaged in literary pursuits, along with honorary members not so engaged. A convenient place of resort to be established where members may assemble. The pecuniary means to be raised by subscriptions and donations; and that for this purpose an appeal be made to the proprietors of the 800 newspapers and journals of this country, to Her Majesty, &c. This is the third society which has recently come before the public in the name of literature.

At a Court of Common Council, on Thursday, Mr. G. Ross moved a resolution to the effect, that the Improvement Committee should take the opinion of two eminent engineers as to the erection of new bridges, and the opening of new streets; and that the committee should consider the propriety of applying to Parliament for powers to carry out their plans. Mr. Alderman Wire seconded the proposition. Mr. T. H. Hall, referring to what has been done, and declaring it would cost £8,000,000 or £9,000,000 to do all that was suggested, divided the court against the motion, and it was rejected by a large majority.

The admissions to the Crystal Palace, during the past week, have been as follows:—Wednesday, one shilling admissions, 12,219; season tickets, 822; total, 13,041. Thursday, one shilling admissions, 12,495; season tickets, 1,035; total, 13,548. Friday, one shilling admissions, 4,928; season tickets, 951; total, 5,879. Saturday, five shilling admission at the doors, 909; by season tickets, 2,360; total, 3,269. Monday, admission at the doors, 15,729; by season tickets, 508; total, 16,237. The attendance at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last formed a very expressive comment on the wisdom of reserving that day for five-shilling visitors. Although the day was beautifully fine, and the palace and grounds never looked to greater advantage, there were comparatively few persons present, and of these the great majority were ticket holders.

The female hippopotamus at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, is of course, a great curiosity. She is a suckling, and weighs a ton already. She has cut four teeth; and is fed, so to say, with a spoon. When feeding time arrives, her mouth is opened by the keeper's hand, which is thrust in covered with milk and corn-meal, and licked or lapped by the animal's lips and tongue. The male hippopotamus in the Zoological Gardens has now a large number of teeth, and can eat corn. Soon after the hippopotamus was fed on board the Ripon, in which she arrived at Southampton, the keeper reclined on his seat by the side of his pet for the night, and the den was lighted up by a candle. To gratify some visitors, the Arab rose, and slowly moving about the den, muttering a doleful and monotonous chaunt, as if calling the huge beast, the latter seemed immediately excited, and its great bulk vibrated to and fro as if keeping time to the measure of the keeper's song. The stranger has quite a taste in music; for on any one of the band playing over the den, the hippopotamus would rise its head in the attitude of listening. The Arab keeper of the young lady is a snake charmer; and he used to frighten the monkeys on board the Ripon into convulsions when he exhibited his snakes by the side of them. A Civet cat was also brought in the Ripon.

Literature.

Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands. By Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. With Illustrations. Two vols. London: Sampson Low and Co.

FOR these volumes many of the readers of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and of the friends Mrs. Stowe made during her visit to this country, have been looking with great expectancy. They can scarcely be disappointed. The book is so pleasantly written, is so genial and so shrewd, is so full of admiration and kindness, that every reasonable person ought to be satisfied. It is true that a good part of it is taken up with the attentions and homage paid to Mrs. Stowe, as the author of the most popular work of the day, and as the representative to English philanthropists of American Anti-slavery opinion and zeal: but, it ought to be remembered, that it was just on purpose to receive all this that Mrs. Stowe came to England; that all she saw was but accessory to this expression of

English welcome and enthusiasm; and that her "Memories of Foreign Lands" must have been untrue to her experience and feeling, had they professed to treat these matters slightly. The author herself anticipates the objection, "that everything is given *couleur de rose*;" and she sensibly and sufficiently replies—"Why not? They are the impressions, as they arose, of a most agreeable visit. How could they be otherwise?" And she adds: "After all, there are many worse sins than a disposition to think and speak well of one's neighbours: to admire and love may now and then be tolerated, as a variety, as well as to carp and criticise."

It will be understood from these remarks, that Mrs. Stowe does not pretend to write a profound and semi-philosophical work on English society and institutions. However desirable such a work may be, especially from the pen of an observant and candid American cousin, it is not attempted here. Her volumes are simply a narrative of personal incidents, and of impressions "as they arose." She speaks to a transatlantic audience; and the English reader will have to bear this in mind and make allowances for it. Mrs. Stowe would have written differently, and with less direct commendation and personal attachment, had she written specially for us; but she has desired chiefly to give to the "true-hearted and honest" in her own country, an "agreeable picture of life and manners which met her own eyes."

If we love the heartiness of the author, and like her better for this "sunny" book, we yet cannot refrain from smiling at her constant admirations and delights. She admired our landscapes for the splendid greenness of their grass and the concentrated vitality of their trees; our daisy and primrose and gorse, for their simple beauty and poetical associations; our homes for their coziness and comfort; our women and children, for their fair and ruddy complexion; our men, for their manliness, and for not getting old too soon; our ruins and cathedrals, because they gave her a new sensation; our climate, because its moderate temperature and gentle moistness seem favourable to the longevity of human beings, and timber, and picturesque ruins; and even our coal-smoke and sea-fog, because they seemed to be necessary to the perfect impression of our national whole! And this is only a part of the delight and good-will the book expresses: so, who will not praise Mrs. Stowe, for a good-tempered, readily-pleased, and warm-hearted woman?

First impressions proverbially go a great way; and happily Mrs. Stowe's were very favourable: here is an account, *apropos* of the landing of the party at Liverpool, of the

FIRST HOURS IN ENGLAND.

"And now we are fairly alongside the shore, and we are soon going to set our foot on the land of Old England. Say what we will, an American, particularly a New Englander, can never approach the old country without a kind of thrill and pulsation of kindred. Its history for two centuries was our history. Its literature, laws, and language are our literature, laws, and language. Spenser, Shakspeare, Bacon, Milton, were a glorious inheritance, which we share in common. Our very life-blood is English life-blood. It is Anglo-Saxon vigour that is spreading our country from Atlantic to Pacific, and leading on a new era in the world's development. America is a tall, slightly young shoot, that has grown from the old royal oak of England: divided from its parent root, it has shot up in new rich soil, and under genial, brilliant skies, and therefore takes on a new type of growth and foliage, but the sap in it is the same. I had an early opportunity of making acquaintance with my English brethren; for, much to my astonishment, I found quite a crowd on the wharf, and we walked up to our carriage through a long lane of people, bowing, and looking very glad to see us. When I came to get into the hack it was surrounded by more faces than I could count. They stood very quietly, and looked very kindly, though evidently very much determined to look. Something prevented the hack from moving on; so the interview was prolonged for some time. I therefore took occasion to remark the very fair, pure complexions, the clear eyes, and the general air of health and vigour which seemed to characterise our brethren and sisters of the island. There seemed to be no occasion to ask them how they did, as they were evidently quite well. Indeed, this air of health is one of the most striking things when one lands in England. They were not burly, red-faced, and stout, as I had sometimes conceived of the English people, but just full enough to suggest the idea of vigour and health. The presence of so many healthy, rosy people looking at me, all reduced as I was, first by land and then by sea sickness, made me feel myself more withered and forlorn than ever. But there was an earnestness and a depth of kind feeling in some of the faces which I shall long remember. It seemed as if I had not only touched the English shore, but felt the English heart. Our carriage at last drove on, taking us through Liverpool, and a mile or two out, and at length wound its way along the gravel paths of a beautiful little retreat, on the banks of the Mersey, called the "Dingle." It opened to my eyes like a paradise, all wearied as I was with the tossing of the sea. I have since become familiar with these beautiful little spots, which are so common in England; but now all was entirely new to me. We rode by shining clumps of Portugal laurel, a beautiful evergreen, much resembling our mountain rhododendron; then there was the prickly, polished, dark-green holly, which I had never seen before, but which is, certainly, one of the most perfect of shrubs. The turf was of that soft dazzling green, and had that peculiar velvet-like smoothness, which seem characteristic of England. We stopped at last before the door of a cottage, whose porch was overgrown with ivy. From that moment I ceased to feel myself a stranger in England. I cannot tell you how delightful to me, dizzy and weary as I was, was the first

sight of the chamber of reception which had been prepared for us. No item of cozy comfort that one could desire was omitted. The sofa and easy chair wheeled up before a cheerful coal fire, a bright little tea-kettle steaming in front of the grate, a table with a beautiful vase of flowers, books, and writing apparatus, and kind friends with words full of affectionate cheer—all these made me feel at home in a moment. The hospitality of England has become famous in the world, and, I think, with reason. I doubt not there is just as much hospitable feeling in other countries; but in England the matter of coziness and home comfort has been so studied, and matured, and reduced to system, that they really have it in their power to effect more, towards making their guests comfortable, than perhaps any other people.

We do not intend to follow Mrs. Stowe's progress, nor to quote those passages in which she only narrates the entertainments and courtesies of great people, or the proceedings of public meetings in her honour. We shall prefer to show our readers how she was struck with common things in England; for her accounts of dinners with the Lord Mayor and with Lord Carlisle, lunch at Stafford House, and breakfasts with noticeables innumerable, will be sure to "go the round" of the journals. We will here bring together some scattered notes on

ENGLISH SHRUBS, TREES, AND BIRDS.

"I never saw any plant that struck me as more beautiful than this holly. It is a dense shrub, growing from sixty to eighty feet high, with a thickly varnished leaf of green. . . . I do not believe it can ever come to a perfect state of development under the fierce alternations of heat and cold which obtain in our New England climate, although it grows in the Southern States. It is one of the symbolical shrubs of England, probably because its bright green in winter makes it so splendid a Christmas decoration. A little bird sat twittering on one of the sprays. He had a bright red breast, and seemed evidently to consider himself of good blood and family and with the best reason, as I afterwards learned, since he was no other than the identical robin redbreast renowned in song and story;—undoubtedly a lineal descendant of that very cock robin whose death and burial form so vivid a portion of our childish literature. I must tell you, then, as one of the first remarks on matters and things here in England, that "robin redbreast" is not at all the fellow we in America take him to be. The character who flourishes under that name amongst us is quite a different bird; he is twice as large, and has altogether a different air, and as he sits up with military erectness on a rail-fence or stump shows not even a family likeness to his diminutive English namesake. Well, of course, robin over here will claim to have the real family estate and title, since he lives in a country where such matters are understood and looked into. Our robin is probably some fourth cousin, who, like others, has struck out a new course for himself in America, and thrives upon it.

"Here [on the banks of the Mersey] the wild flowers attracted my attention, as being so different from those of our country. Their daisy is not our flower, with its wide, plaited ruff and yellow centre. The English daisy is the—

'Wee modest crimson-tipped flower,'

which Burns celebrates. It is what we raise in green-houses, and call the mountain daisy. Its effect, growing profusely about fields and grass-plats, is very beautiful. We read much, among the poets, of the primrose,

'Earliest daughter of the Spring.'

This flower is one, also, we cultivate in gardens to some extent. The outline of it is as follows:—The hue, a delicate straw colour; it grows in tufts in shady places, and has a pure, serious look, which reminds one of the line of Shakspeare—

'Pale primroses, which die unmarried.'

It has also the faintest and most ethereal perfume—a perfume that seems to come and go in the air like music; and you perceive it at a little distance from a tuft of them, which you would not if you gathered and smelled them. On the whole, the primrose is a poet's and a painter's flower. An artist's eye would notice an exquisite harmony between the yellow-green hue of its leaves and the tint of its blossoms. I do not wonder that it has been so great a favourite among the poets. It is just such a flower as Mozart and Raphael would have loved. Then there is the blue bell, a bulb, which also grows in deep shades. It is a little purple bell, with a narrow green leaf, like a ribbon. We often read in English stories, of the gorse and furze; these are two names for the same plant, a low bush, with strong, prickly leaves, growing much like a juniper. The contrast of its very brilliant yellow, pea-shaped blossoms with the dark green leaves, is very beautiful. It grows here in hedges and on commons, and is thought rather a plebeian affair. I think it would make quite an addition to our garden shrubbery. Possibly it might make as much sensation with us as our mullen does in foreign greenhouses."

"When we came fairly into the courtyard of the castle, [Warwick] a scene of magnificent beauty opened before us. I cannot describe it minutely. The principal features are the battlements, towers, and turrets of the old feudal castle, encompassed by grounds on which has been expended all that princely art of landscape gardening for which England is famous—leafy thickets, magnificent trees, openings, and vistas of verdure, and wide sweeps of grass, short, thick, and vividly green, as the velvet moss we sometimes see growing on rocks in New England. Grass is an art and a science in England—it is an institution. The pains that are taken in sowing, tending, cutting, clipping, rolling, and otherwise nursing and coaxing it, being seconded by the misty breath and often falling tears of the climate, produce results which must be seen to be appreciated. So again of trees in England. Trees here are an order of nobility; and they wear their crowns right kingly. A few years ago, when Miss Sedgwick was in this country, while admiring some splendid trees in a nobleman's park, a lady standing by said to her encouragingly, 'O, well, I suppose your trees in America will be grown up after awhile!' Since that time, another style of thinking of America has come up, and the remark that I most generally hear made is, 'O, I suppose we cannot think of showing you anything in the way of trees, coming as you do from America!' Throwing out of account, however, the gigantic growth of our western river bottoms, where I have seen sycamore trunks twenty feet in dia-

meter—leaving out of account, I say, all this mammoth arboria, these English parks have trees as fine and as effective, of their kind, as any of ours; and when I say their trees are an order of nobility, I mean that they pay a reverence to them such as their magnificence deserves. Such elms as adorn the streets of New Haven, or overspread the meadows of Andover, would in England be considered as of a value which no money could represent; no pains, no expense would be spared to preserve their life and health; they would never be shot dead by having gas-pipes laid under them, as they have been in some of our New England towns; or suffered to be devoured by canker-worms for want of any amount of money spent in their defence. Some of the finest trees in this place are magnificent cedars of Lebanon, which bring to mind the expression in the Psalms, 'Excellent as the cedars.' They are the very impersonation of kingly majesty, and are fitted to grace the old feudal stronghold of Warwick the king-maker. These trees, standing as they do amid magnificent sweeps and undulations of lawn, throwing out their mighty arms with such majestic breadth and freedom of outline, are themselves a living, growing, historical epic. Their seed was brought from the Holy Land in the old days of the Crusades; and a hundred legends might be made up of the time, date, and occasion of their planting."

We have marked passages on Bothwell Castle and Glasgow Cathedral—which gave Mrs. Stowe her first experience of ruins and cathedrals—and on Dryburgh, and Melrose, and Hawthornden; but we must reluctantly pass them by. Yet more unwillingly do we omit the visits to Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, and Kenilworth; for Mrs. Stowe saw all these places with the eyes of one who had previously been a stranger to everything of the same order, and she felt their sentiment and associations unconventionally and profoundly. She weaves into her narrative of these visits, some few criticisms and comments on Shakspeare, and Scott, and Gothic architecture, and the spirit of feudalism; which, if they be but slight, are both pleasant and suggestive.

There are many episodes in these volumes, with which we may not venture to meddle;—on the Aberdeen Industrial Schools—the Peace Movement—the Sutherland Estates—the Dressmakers' Association—Model Lodging-houses, and other minor social movements. Perfect information, we cannot ascribe to Mrs. Stowe, on some of these matters; but perfect sympathy with all that is generous and philanthropic and Christian, she manifests with respect to every question she touches. Another episode consists of the Rev. Charles Beecher's Journal of the Continental Tour of Mrs. Stowe and party; but neither in this, nor in Mrs. Stowe's accompanying letters, is there anything particularly worthy of attention.

In nothing does the author of these volumes show a more resolute determination to be antagonistic and heretical, than in her criticisms of pictures and works of art. On the "Old Masters" she makes a vigorous and sacrilegious assault; and reserves her enthusiasm for the moderns. There is some truth, we thoroughly believe, in her heresy; but we also think she speaks without authority and even without competency; for we are unable to persuade ourselves, that an uneducated eye and previous inexperience are qualities of special worth in the estimation of a work of art. We certainly want some unconventional words clearly spoken, as to the art of former times, which we in the old world agree to reverence and imitate; but they must be spoken by some one who can give proof of finer perception and more spiritual feeling in himself, and of the existence of greater possibilities in art, than the old masters had and realised.

As a variety in our extracts, we will collect a little gallery of

PORTRAITS OF CELEBRITIES.

"Lord PALMERSTON is of middle height, with a keen dark eye, and black hair streaked with gray. There is something peculiarly alert and vivacious about all his movements; in short, his appearance perfectly answers to what we know of him from his public life. One has a strange mythological feeling about the existence of people of whom one hears for many years without ever seeing them. While talking with Lord Palmerston I could but remember how often I had heard father and Mr. S. exulting over his foreign despatches by our own fireside. The Marquis of LANDOWNE now entered. He is about the middle height, with gray hair, blue eyes, and a mild, quiet dignity of manner. He is one of those who, as Lord Henry Petty, took a distinguished part with Clarkson and Wilberforce in the abolition of the slave-trade.

There were present, also, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. GLADSTONE, and Lord GRANVILLE. The latter we all thought very strikingly resembled in his appearance the poet Longfellow. My making the remark introduced the subject of his poetry. The Duchess of Argyll appealed to her two little boys, who stood each side of her, if they remembered her reading *Evangeline* to them. It is a gratification to me that I find by every English fire-side traces of one of our American poets. . . . I was seated next to Lord Lansdowne, who conversed much with me about American affairs. It seems to me that the great men of the old world regard our country thoughtfully. It is a new development of society, acting every day with greater and greater power on the old world; nor is it yet clearly seen what its final results will be. His observations indicated a calm, clear, thoughtful mind—an accurate observer of life and history. . . . Archbishop

WHATELEY was there. . . . I thought he seemed rather inclined to be jocular; he seems to me like some of our American divines; a man who pays little attention to forms, and does not value them. There is a kind of brusque humour in his address, a downright heartiness, which reminds one of western character. If he had been born in our latitude, in Kentucky or Wisconsin, the natives would have called him Whateley,

and said he was a real steamboat on an argument. This is not precisely the kind of man we look for in an archbishop. One sees traces of this humour in his *Historic Doubts* concerning the existence of Napoleon. I conversed with some one who knew him intimately, and they said that he delighted in puns and odd terms of language. I was also introduced to the Bishop of Oxford, who is a son of Wilberforce. He is a short man, of very youthful appearance, with bland, graceful, courteous manners. He is much admired as a speaker. I heard him spoken of as one of the most popular preachers of the day."

"BAPTIST NOEL is tall and well-formed, with one of the most classical and harmonious heads I ever saw. Singularly enough, he reminded me of a bust of Achilles at the British Museum. He is, indeed, a swift-footed Achilles, but in another race, another warfare. Born of a noble family, naturally endowed with sensitiveness and idealism to appreciate all the amenities and snarities of that brilliant sphere, the sacrifice must have been inconceivably great for him to renounce favour and preferment, position in society—which, here in England, means more than Americans can ever dream of—to descend from being a court chaplain, to become a preacher in a Baptist Dissenting chapel. Whatever may be thought of the correctness of the intellectual conclusions which led him to such a step, no one can fail to revere the strength and purity of principle which could prompt to such sacrifices.

It was with an emotion of reverence that I contrasted the bareness, plainness, and poverty of the little chapel, with that evident air of elegance and cultivation which appeared in all that he said and did. . . . His style calm, flowing, and perfectly harmonious; his delivery serene, and graceful, the whole flowed over like a calm and clear strain of music."

We might greatly and very interestingly increase the number of these portrait sketches, but have not space. Our last extract shall be about

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WOMEN.

"A lady asked me this evening what I thought of the beauty of the ladies of the English aristocracy: she was a Scotch lady, by the bye; so the question was a fair one. I replied, that certainly report had not exaggerated their charms. There came a home question—how the ladies of England compared with the ladies of America. 'Now for it, patriotism,' said I to myself; and invoking to my aid certain fair saints of my own country, whose fates I distinctly remembered, I assured her that I had never seen more beautiful women than I had in America. Grieved was I to be obliged to add: 'But your ladies keep their beauty much later and longer.' This fact stares one in the face in every company; one meets ladies past fifty glowing, radiant, and blooming, with a freshness of complexion and fulness of outline refreshing to contemplate. What can be the reason? Tell us, Muses and Graces, what can it be? Is it the conservative power of sea-fogs and coal-smoke—the same cause that keeps the turf green, and makes the holly and ivy flourish? How comes it that our married ladies dwindle, fade, and grow thin—that their noses incline to sharpness and their elbows to angularity, just at the time of life when their island sisters round out into a comfortable and becoming amplitude and fulness? If it is the fog and the sea-coal, why, then, I am afraid we shall never come up to them. But, perhaps, there may be other causes why a country which starts some of the most beautiful girls in the world produces so few beautiful women. Have not our close-heated stove-rooms something to do with it? Have not the immense amount of hot biscuit, hot corn-cakes, and other compounds got up with the acrid poison of saleratus, something to do with it? Above all, has not our climate, with its alternate extremes of heat and cold, a tendency to induce habits of in-door indolence? Climate, certainly, has a great deal to do with it; ours is evidently more trying and more exhausting: and because it is so, we should not pile upon its back errors of dress and diet which are avoided by our neighbours. They keep their beauty, because they keep their health. It has been as remarkable as anything to me, since I have been here, that I do not constantly, as at home, hear one and another spoken of as in miserable health, as very delicate, &c. Health seems to be the rule, and not the exception. For my part, I must say, the most favourable omen that I know of for female beauty in America is, the multiplication of water-cure establishments, where our ladies, if they get nothing else, do gain some ideas as to the necessity of fresh air, regular exercise, simple diet, and the laws of hygiene in general.—There is one thing more which goes a long way towards the continued health of these English ladies, and therefore towards their beauty. They do not, like us, fade their cheeks, lying awake nights ruminating the question who shall do the washing next week, or who shall take the chambermaid's place, who is going to be married, or that of the cook, who has signified her intention of parting with the mistress. Their hospitality is never embarrassed by the consideration that their whole kitchen cabinet may desert at the moment that their guests arrive. They are not obliged to choose between washing their own dishes, or having their cut glass, silver, and china, left to the mercy of a foreigner who has never done anything but field-work. And last, not least, they are not possessed with the ambition to do the impossible, in all branches, which, I believe, is the death of a third of the women in America. What is there ever read of in books, or described in foreign travels, as attained by people in possession of every means and appliance, which our women will not undertake, single-handed, in spite of every providential indication to the contrary? Who is not cognisant of dinner-parties invited, in which the lady of the house has figured successively as confectioner, cook, dining-room girl, and, lastly, rushed up stairs to bathe her glowing cheeks, smooth her hair, draw on satin dress and kid gloves, and appear in the drawing-room as if nothing were the matter? Certainly the undaunted bravery of our American females can never enough be admired. Other women can play gracefully the head of the establishment; but who, like them, could be head, hand, and foot, all at once?

Mrs. Stowe missed three of the characteristic elements of English life—the Universities, the great commercial and manufacturing towns, and the peasantry of the rural districts; each of which has its own peculiarities, without any parallel amongst things in America. Neither can it be said that she saw more than one side of English

society, or even that under more than one aspect. Her book is, consequently, less valuable than pleasing, less instructive than amusing: but it is saved from becoming simply a light, gossiping book, by the mingled vein of religious feeling and generous purpose which pervades it. It were easy to be critical, or to indulge sneers, about parts of it: but we really pity the cynical reader who does so, or the merely professional reviewer who attacks it because he feels himself to be "nothing if not critical."

We must not omit to say, that it is very well and extensively illustrated with pleasing woodcuts. And, finally, we hope so well-meant an effort to increase the good-will between the two countries, will not fail of the recognition it deserves in America as well as in England:—although we fear it will be gall and wormwood to Southerners, to learn how the old country opens her deepest heart to the woman, who, more than any besides, has made their "characteristic institution" intelligible and hateful to the world.

The Journal of Sacred Literature. No. XII. July, 1854. London: Blackader and Co.

This number of the *Journal of Sacred Literature* is rather less interesting to general readers than its predecessors have been, under the new management. The student of the historical geography of the Bible will be gratified by the "Sketch of Bashan," by Mr. Porter, of Damascus; as will the student of its antiquities and chronology, with the well-written paper in which Dr. Lepsius's explorations in "Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sinai," are recounted and estimated, and his attempts at a true chronology ably criticised, by a learned and acute writer. The more theological reader will find himself instructed and well rewarded by the essay on "Inspiration," by Dr. Tholuck—a very valuable contribution, to say the least, to the right appreciation of the whole subject; but in a few places so imperfectly translated as to be ambiguous, and nearly unintelligible. An interpreter will find useful hints and informations in an "Exposition and Translation of Psalm XLIX." But the articles on the "Chronology of the Reigns of Sargon and Sennacherib," and on "The Identity of Cyrus and the Times of Daniel," are for the few only,—the former being, however, an important paper, from the hand of one—Dr. Hincks, we believe—who has every right to be regarded as an authority. We must, also, mention, but with reprobation, the reprint of an article from an American periodical, in which the controversy about the equivalent for God in the Chinese language, is treated by one who has evidently his chief qualification for the task in his positiveness and prejudice. We condemn the paper, however, on other grounds; namely, that it calumniate Dr. Gutzlaff,—disparages unjustly the London Society's Missionaries, as to their conduct in this controversy,—and decidedly misrepresents (apparently with an effort and for an end) the religious element of the present Revolution in China. In fact, the charge is distinctly made against our missionaries, that they have contributed to "the amalgamation of Confucian error with Scriptural truth,"—that "this has already taken place,"—and that "the term (preferred by them) SHANG-TS is the *vinculum* which binds together the two systems." And the conclusion is—"much thankfulness that the Bible Society on our (the American) side of the Atlantic, has been able to see its way clear through to the right conclusion:"—of course!

We were rather "amazed," too, to find the following very foolish remarks in a notice of Mr. Thompson's recent "Life of Dr. Owen":—

"We were amazed to find Mr. Thompson quoting Carlyle's Cromwell, or rather Carlyle's opinions, as expressed in that work, to prove that prayers of an hour long, by several ministers in succession, previous to Cromwell's departure for Ireland, with Owen as his chaplain, were elements of greatness. If Cromwell's deeds were sanctified by the Word of God and prayer, we fear it must have been in a sense remote from that attached by St. Paul to that expression. The wild utterances of Carlyle may amuse, and pass for oracles of wisdom with certain minds, but they are utterly valueless in questions of history."

Surely this is no "oracle of wisdom." One might good-humouredly suggest in reply, that any reverend gentleman, who has to profane the house and service of God by special acts of penitence on the day of the "murder, by his cruel enemies," of "the blessed martyr" Charles I., and, at another time, by thanksgiving for the "happy return" of Charles II., whereby the nation gained "the free possession of God's truth and gospel (!)," may well feel it necessary to read history with *one eye* only, when he has the character and deeds of Cromwell before him. Is the passage we have quoted meant to maintain—that, because Carlyle says Cromwell was great and pious, it is not true that he was so?—or, that because it is to Cromwell that these merits are ascribed, therefore Carlyle's "wild utterances" are "utterly valueless?"

Gleanings.

Storey's Gate, at the east entrance of St. James's Park, has been removed.

Truman and Co., the great brewers, save 6,000 tons of coals yearly by consuming their own smoke.

Why is the letter *i* like the snort of a horse?—Because it makes a noise from a nose.

If a tree, shaken by the wind, happen to smash a pane of glass, what would the pane of glass say? Answer, "Tre-mend-ous."

It is stated that eighty oxen, costing £1,600, make only one meal for the crews of the British fleet in the Baltic.

A news agent, not a hundred miles from Drogheda, recently announced on his show-board, in large letters, the startling intelligence of "The Baltic in a blaze!"

A nobleman, whose London residence is not far from Park-lane, has a knocker composed of mosaic gold, and of good design, fixed on the street door during the season.

Some lucifer matches in a shop window, in Angel-hill, Bury St. Edmunds, were lighted on Saturday by the heat of the sun.

Dr. Arnott has shown that the present fashion of low fire-grates is based on a low state of scientific knowledge, our forefathers being right in placing them higher.

There is an inscription on a tomb-stone at La Point, Lake Superior, which reads as follows:—"John Phillips, accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother."

An Irishman, engaged in a duel in which the firing was to be simultaneous, pleaded that he was near-sighted, and ought to be allowed to stand six paces nearer to his antagonist than his antagonist to him.

Mary Logan, a Liverpool labourer's wife, "took the pledge for a year," and kept it; but on the 14th inst., when the period of temperance expired, she commenced a course of excessive drinking ending on the 20th inst. in death.

An Italian artist, named Chardigni, proposes the erection of a colossal cast-iron monument to Shakespeare, 100 feet high, with three floors in its interior to hold statues of the Queen and Prince Albert, and a Shakespearean library.

An elderly lady, residing in Union-place, Fulham-road, London, whose husband was dying, was so alarmed, a few days ago, by seeing him enter the parlour, believing the apparition to be a ghost, (the patient being delirious), that she herself only survived him a few hours.

The following is from a Mansion-house report:—"Alderman Salomons: Defendant, you do not seem to be quite sober yet. What have you been drinking this morning?" "Defendant: I am not in drink, your worship. All I have taken this morning is three pints of beer, and about half a bottle of gin with a friend."

A knot of Glasgow gossips, who used to collect every Sunday morning at a public-house to discuss and settle the affairs of the nation, being now prevented from doing so by Forbes Mackenzie's Act, meet at a barber's shop, pay twopenny-halfpenny, instead of a penny as before, and for the increased remuneration receive a shave and a glass of whiskey, and are allowed to talk at *libitum*.

Mr. Brunskill, a tailor, at Exeter, who in early life was without a shilling, has died leaving a fortune of £200,000 to three children, boys of a tender age. For the first seven years of his life as a tradesman, he worked seventeen hours a-day, Sunday included. He boasted that, "he was the only man in Exeter who could ride forty miles a-day and cut out for forty men." In addition to his vast tailoring business, which returned above £25,000 a-year, he was a money-broker, and made speculative ventures occasionally with young men of expectations, realizing large interest thereby.

At Ostend, just now, *bathing* is pursued with surprising avidity all day. No distinction is made between the sexes; all are equal in the ocean, and many a jovial party may be seen in the most amicable interchange of such courtesies as consist in one friend throwing the largest possible amount of water over the other. And yet all this is characterised by a strict regard for decency, for the ladies wear a variety of costumes, and the gentlemen are so abundantly clad that you almost wonder they don't introduce the fashion of bathing in a waterproof paletot and leggings, with an umbrella to shield them from occasional damp. After the bath, the young ladies, who have very long hair, walk up and down the *digue*, with it hanging over their shoulders, so that it may dry.

The process by which language is formed (says the *Athenæum*) is one of the mysteries of philology. Words come into use, and none can tell whence or why. Who can explain the source of "all serene," or deny its popularity? Some of the words which pass about for a time like common coin, die the death of all sent. Others live on and become historical, and form a subject of learned controversy, like the words "Whig" and "Tory." Ignorance makes language. Children left alone make words; so do bushmen, trappers, soldiers, sailors, prisoners, and nurses. An amusing instance of the rise of a word is recorded by the *Times* correspondent at the seat of war:—"There is one phrase," he writes, "which serves as the universal exponent of peace, goodwill, praise, and satisfaction between the natives and the soldiery. I have been unable to determine its origin exactly, but I rather think it rose from the habit of our men at Malta in addressing every native as 'Johnny.' At Gallipoli the soldiers persisted in applying the same word to Turk and Greek, and at length Turk and Greek began to apply it to ourselves, so that stately generals and pompous colonels, as they walked down the bazaar, heard themselves addressed by the proprietors as 'Johnny'; and to this appellation 'bono' was added,

to signify the excellence of the wares offered for public competition. It is now the established cry of the army. The natives walk through the camp, calling out 'Bono, Johnny! Sood, sood' (milk)! 'Bono, Johnny! Yoomoortler' (eggs)! or, 'Bono, Johnny! Kasler' (geese)! as the case may be; and the dislike of the contracting parties to the terms offered on either side is expressed by the simple phrase of 'No bono, Johnny!' As you ride along the road friendly natives grin at you, and think, no matter what your rank, that they have set themselves right with you, and paid a graceful compliment, by a shout of 'Bono, Johnny.' Even the dignified reserve of Royal Dukes and Generals of Divisions has had to undergo the ordeal of this salutation from Pashas and other dignitaries. If a benighted Turk, riding homewards, is encountered by a picket of the Light Division, he answers the challenge of 'Who goes there?' with a 'Bono, Johnny,' and is immediately invited to 'advance, friend, and all's well!' and the native servants sometimes use the same phrase to disarm the anger of their masters. It is really a most wonderful form of speech, and judiciously applied, it might now 'work' a man from one end of Turkey in Europe to the other. The most singular use of it was made the other day, when Omar Pasha first visited the camp. After the infantry had been dismissed to their tents, they crowded to the front of their lines in fatigue jackets and frocks to see the Pasha go by, and as he approached them a shout of 'Bono! bono! Johnny!' rent the air, to the great astonishment of Omar."—Under the circumstances, Bono Johnny has a fair prospect of becoming historical.

BIRTHS.

July 24th, at 7, Great Cumberland-street, Hyde-park, the wife of THOMAS CHAMBERS, Esq., M.P., of a son.

July 25th, at St. Alban's, the wife of the Rev. W. MILNE of a daughter.

July 28th, at 1, Clifton-place, Newport, Monmouthshire, Mrs. R. C. SLADE, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 14th, at Laureston, Van Diemen's Land, by the Rev. Henry Dowling, Mr. JOHN SWAIN, of Windsor, to JANE, third daughter of Mr. W. ARCHER, of Messing, Essex.

July 25th, at St. Anne's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Robert Harris, SAMUEL STEPHEN BATESON, second son of Sir ROBERT BATESON, Bart., of Belvoir-park, County Down, to FLORINDA, eldest daughter of Lord CASTLEMAINE, of Moydrum Castle, County Westmeath.

July 25th, at Edinburgh, Mr. WILLIAM BAINES, of the Market-place, Leicester, to ELIZABETH, second daughter of the late Mr. EDWARD KEMP, of Uppingham, Rutland.

July 25th, at Enfield, JAMES WHITMAN BOSANQUET, Esq., of Claymore, to FRANCES GEORGINA ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord JOHN SOMERSET, and granddaughter of HENRY fifth Duke of BRADFORD.

July 26th, at John-street Chapel, Bedford-row, London, by the Rev. R. Luckin, GEORGE FREDERICK, youngest son of Mr. JAMES WHEELER, of Devonport, to JANE MARIA, only daughter of Mr. DAVID SMITH, Red Lion-street, Holborn.

July 27th, at St. John's, Hackney, by the Rev. W. H. Stevens, M.A., HENRY, youngest son of THOMAS REID, of 14, York-place, Albion-road, Stoke Newington, to EMILY, youngest daughter of GEORGE BOWEN, of Homerton, Middlesex.

July 27th, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Right Rev. Bishop Spencer, Lieut.-Col. CAMERON, Coldstream Guards, to the Hon. CHARLOTTE HOBHOUSE, eldest daughter of Lord BRACONTON.

July 27th, at the Independent Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. Mr. Hind, Mr. R. NUTTALL, of Bury, to ELIZA, only daughter of Mr. SMITH, of Scotland-road, Carlisle.

August 1st, at the Baptist Chapel, Wallingford, by the Rev. Samuel Davies, PHILIP DAVIES, of 123, Broad-street, Reading, to ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Mr. JOSEPH GAMMON, St. Martin's-street, Wallingford.

DEATHS.

May 29th, at Mauritius, ADOLPHUS EDWARD SHELLEY, Assistant-Auditor-General of the island, third son of the late Sir JOHN SHELLEY, Bart., in his 42nd year.

July 22nd, at 8, River-terrace, Islington, JOHN TURLER, M.D., aged 34 years.

July 22nd, ELISHA GEORGE AMBLE, eldest son of ELISHA AMBLE, Esq., of Ball's-pond, Islington, in his 27th year.

July 22nd, at Aberdeen, drowned while bathing, in his 18th year, MURRAY PATTISON, eldest son of J. PATTISON THORN, Esq., of Allen-terrace, Kensington.

July 23rd, at Hammermith, A.W., relict of JOHN JOSEPH KILLIK, Esq., aged 91.

July 24th, Mr. JAMES CROSS, of 27, Newgate-street, in his 66th year.

July 24th, at 7, Sussex-terrace, Hyde-park-gardens, in his 77th year, General Sir HENRY KING, C.B., K.C.H., K.C., Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Foot.

July 24th, at Finchley, ELIZABETH, relict of the late THOMAS MASON, Esq., in the 71st year of her age.

July 25th, after a severe illness of ten days, LYDIA ELIZABETH SELBIE, youngest daughter of the Rev. W. SELBIE, of Great Horwood, Bucks, aged 18 years and 6 months.

July 25th, at 8, Henstridge-villas, St. John's-wood, MARY, widow of the late B. R. HAYDON, aged 61.

July 26th, at King's Lynn, JAMES PARLETT SADDLETON, Esq., in his 66th year.

July 26th, at Hackney, Mrs. ELIZABETH NOYES, widow of Mr. JOHN NOYES, late of Grocers'-hall, aged 74 years.

July 26th, at 47, Hemmingsford-terrace, Islington, WILLIAM DARTON, Esq., late publisher, 68, Holborn-hill, in his 74th year.

July 26, at 12, Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, ANNA MARIA, wife of WILLIAM BAKER, Esq., Coroner for Middlesex.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday evening.

The Money market continues inactive, although, under the influence of the fine weather and the news from the seat of war, prices remain firm. To-day there has been a slight improvement, with but little business doing, and Consols are 92½ 92½ for money, and 92½ 92½ for 17th August. Reduced have been operated in at 92½ 92½, and the 3½ per Cents. at 93½ to 93½. Bank Stock was dealt in at 210 and 211½. Exchange Bills at 1s. to 4s. prem. Exchequer Bonds Scrip. 98½. Money continues easy, and the current rates of discount in Lombard-street and elsewhere are below those of the Bank of England, good bills being negotiated at 5 to 5½ per cent. It is expected that if the harvest prospects continue satisfactory, not many weeks will elapse before a reduction to 5 per cent. in the bank rate will take place. The commercial settling of the 4th August, however, is expected to prove heavy.

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